SECRET

CSDIC/CMF/SD 80

FIRST DETAILED INTERROGATION REPORT ON LENTZ, Waldemar
AND KURFESS, Hans.

This report contains information on the "Rote Kapelle", a Russian agents' network in GERMANY in 1942; on the work of the Sonderkommando PANNWITZ in PARIS and later; on the OKH Deciphering Dept for agents intercepts and OKW Intercept stations in FRANCE; on the "RADIO MUNDIAL"; and on personalities.

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(H.T. SHERGOLD.)
Major I.O.
OC Army Section,
CSDIC, CMF.

CSDIC,
CMF.
11 Oct 45.

SECRET

CSDIC/CMF/SD 80

1. SOURCES

a) Personal Details

Name :	LENTZ, Waldemar Otto Hermann Walther	KURFESS, Hans Karl Georg
Alias:	André (PARIS, Jul 43 only)	None
Rank :	Civilian (formerly Gefreiter)	Gefreiter
Unit :	Formerly OKW/IN/7/VI/12 att to Sonderkommando PANNWITZ.	OKW/IN/7/VI/12 attached to Sonderkommando PANNWITZ.
Id No :	None	Not known
FP No :	None	03069
SS No :	None	None
Party No :	None	None
Home Address:	am ZELL, REICHENAU	LINZ am RHEIN
Captured:	SONDRIO, 21 May 45	SONDRIO, 21 May 45
Secret No :	M 45/746	M 45/745
Interrogated :	CSDIC, CMF, Sep 45.	CSDIC, CMF, Sep 45.

b) Histories and Careers

LENTZ

(i) Pre-War years

Source was born on 2 Dec 1909 at DARMSTADT the son of an engineer. His father and grandfather had spent a considerable part of their lives in South RUSSIA (BAKU) where they had amassed a considerable fortune - which was however lost at the time of the Russian Revolution - and in his early years Source was in constant contact with Russian emigre circles. He attended elementary and secondary schools in BREMEN and BERLIN (Hohenzollern Gymnasium) finally passing his Matriculation in Mar 1928. After leaving school he was successively for short periods a student-mechanic in a motor works, a taxi-driver, and private secretary to the BERLIN correspondent of the Manchester Guardian (Mr. C.W. FROMM). He then went to the Technical High School in CHARLOTTENBURG and studied Betriebswissenschaft (Technical and engineering management) for six months; this was followed by a term at the University of KOENIGSBERG and two years (winter 29 until summer 31) at the University of BERLIN studying economics and law. He paid his expenses by odd journalistic work. During this period he became a member of the Liberal Party (Volkspartei) and was politically very active in a modest way representing the party at Franco-German Conciliation congresses in DIJON, MANNHEIM and MARSEILLES (1931). He also assisted a friend of his, BERNHARD, to prepare STRESEMANN's memoirs for publication (these were later published by ULLSTEIN). In 1930 he had been offered by the German Foreign office a two-year scholarship at the Consular Academy in VIENNA but had refused it on grounds of poverty. The offer was renewed in 1931 and this time accepted. He was at the Academy from Nov 31 until Jul 34 having secured a year's extension in 1933. Here he heard lectures on international problems, history, law, and English and French literature. At the same time he was a student of law at VIENNA University studying law under VERDROSS and it was chiefly this influence that made him a champion of economic union between GERMANY and AUSTRIA. He completed his Doctorate in 1934. Soon after his arrival in VIENNA he had founded a Debating Club (of which he became President) and a liberal radical Group supporting the Anschluss. During his stay in the Austrian capital source became very friendly with an Anglo-American set and through one of their number (Walter TIMMS) was able to make

a three-week trip to ENGLAND in 1932. Through TIMMS and in the course of his activities with the Liberal-radical Group Source met MEINL a chain-store magnate who after the seizure of power by HITLER thought that it was possible to run a parallel Nazi Party in AUSTRIA and effect an economic Anschluss without a political union of the two countries. MEINL asked source to liaise with NEUBACHER (Landesgruppenleiter of the Austrian Nazi Party) in connection with this idea and in Jul 34 source was sent by the Heimwehr to contact HABICHT in MUNICH with a view to negotiations; these however came to nothing as a result of the Putsch of Jul 34. Shortly afterwards source applied for a post in the diplomatic service but owing to his liberal past was turned down. He was however accepted at the German Legation in VIENNA as a clerk, and given the task of checking claims to medal awards. In Aug 35 he was arrested by the Austrian Police and expelled from the country on suspicion of being a Nazi. He returned to BERLIN penniless and on reporting to the Refugee Centre was sent to the "Auslandsorganisation". Here he came under suspicion but was able to avoid arrest by referring to his liaison visit to HABICHT. He then applied to the Foreign Office for a job but was told that his political past made his chances very poor.

Finally in desperation he turned to an idea he had had previously, i.e. of becoming MOSCOW correspondent for a German newspaper. The only newspaper interested in his offer was the "VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER" which however demurred at his past. He was sent to PARIS as correspondent for a month, found to be a little too independent in his ideas and recalled for "Nazi-training" at a National Socialist School at HOHENLYCHEN. In Dec 35 a vacancy occurred in WARSAW and from then until the beginning of 1938 source was correspondent for the "VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER" in the Polish capital. He had considerable success and got on well with everybody, including the Russian correspondents and the Jews. An outspoken article on the Polish attitude to the Corridor (he said POLAND would fight for DANZIG) led to his recall in early 38 at the instance of the Ministry of Propaganda, and his despatch to ROME. Here the same thing happened and when in Sep 38 he wrote that the Fascist system was rotting behind a successful facade and that although MUSSOLINI would go to war with GERMANY, the country could not stand the strain of another war he was recalled at once. For the next year he ran a society gossip column in BERLIN for the "VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER", again with great success.

(ii) Radio Work

In Aug 39. source was summoned by STEPHAN of DIETRICH's Press Bureau and asked to take over the task of News Co-ordination for the German Wireless Service ("Drahtloser Dienst" not to be confused with Deutsche Rundfunk which was run by the Ministry of Propaganda). He did this from Sep 39 until Oct 40 and attempted in this time to infuse more objectivity into the news broadcasts and make them more attractive: he did this by copying British and American methods. In Oct 40 he was sent by the Wireless Service to NORWAY where a dispute had arisen as to whether the German Army should continue to control broadcasting or whether the newly-formed QUISLING Government should be responsible. Source who had had misgivings for some time about the advisability of one-sided news broadcasts (maintaining that too strict a control was a boomerang which did more harm to those who imposed it than to the other side) proposed that a private service should be set up composed of both Norwegians and Germans with a certain degree of independence but under the general supervision (not control) of the Foreign Office. The plan was a success. After his return to GERMANY in Jan 41 Source began to work out plans for a

bigger and more independent scheme for news distribution by means of a neutral radio station that would in his opinion help GERMANY as much as it helped anyone else and might lead to useful negotiations (source was still convinced at this stage - early 41 - that a peace could be concluded between ENGLAND and GERMANY, but that the thick mist of tendentious news circulating in the Press and on the air made approach difficult). He approached Dr RASKIN, the chief of the Foreign Dept of the German Wireless Service with his ideas, who approved of them and agreed to submit them to GOEBBELS. The Minister gave his consent but laid down the conditions that the Press Controller must approve. This was refused and source had to try again through the Foreign Office. This time through the loyal support of RUEHLE, chief of the Radio Dept, he succeeded in getting permission to start an international news agency with the promise that if this succeeded permission would be granted after a year to start a radio station. Source started work in May 41 and spent the next six months building up his organisation, visiting in the course of his travels LISBON (Jul 41), MADRID (Aug 41), STOCKHOLM (Sep and Nov 41), COPENHAGEN (Nov 41), PARIS, VICHY and GENEVA several times. The organisation had its head office in LISBON and was known as RADIO MUNDIAL, with representatives in nearly all the neutral capitals as well as in ROME and VICHY. The majority of the staff were non-Germans and the Manager was a Portuguese. The scheme prospered and from Nov 41 onwards the news distributed by RADIO MUNDIAL was greatly appreciated for its objectiveness. This however, coupled with the latent hostility of the Press Attaches in the various capitals, the Press Controller Dr DIETRICH, the Ministry of Propaganda and the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Dr LUTHER, finally brought the scheme to an end. Source was cited before a Commission in Apr 42 and in spite of the support of RUEHLE was severely reprimanded and ordered to report for military service.

(iii) Work as Cryptographer

In May 42 Source was posted to 23 Signals Depot Bn at STAHNSDORF. Here he did the usual infantry training and was then put on to teletyping. In Aug 42 he applied for a commission but was turned down as being too "bohemian" and academic. Shortly afterwards he was sent to 4 Signals Maintenance Bn and from there posted to the OKH Agent Intercept Dept (OKH/IN/7/VI/12). On arrival at the Mattheikirch Platz in BERLIN where the Dept was located he met his friend BERNHARD (see sub-para i) and learned that it had been through his influence that he had been brought into this particular branch. Source then received a personal training in elementary cryptography from BERNHARD (one of the best cryptographers in the Dept) and the usual six weeks' course was dispensed with. The work source was called upon to do was that dealt with in the West Section (i.e. ENGLAND, FRANCE etc) but he occasionally lent a hand to the East Section (RUSSIA, BALKANS etc) on account of his knowledge of Russian. This lead to his arrest in Aug 42 in connection with the "Rote Kapelle" Case (Russian agents' network in GERMANY) and during Sep and Oct 42 source was in prison, at first in BERLIN, where he was interrogated at great length by Kriminalkommissar GOEPFERT, and later at SPANDAU. Source had great difficulty in clearing himself since not only had be come into the Agent Intercept Dept in an unorthodox manner but he had had connections with Russian circles, had travelled a lot and had already been in conflict with the authorities. He was only released on the insistance of Oberleutnant VAUCK the OC of the Agent Intercept Dept who stated (not quite truly) that he needed source urgently in his Dept. On being released he was taken first before Kriminalrat KOPKOW and then before Oberst HASSEL (OC Army Intercept Services) and made to promise that he would never mention to anybody the

reasons for his arrest and imprisonment or speak of the "Rote Kapelle". Source continued to work in the Agent Intercept Dept in BERLIN from Nov 42 to Mar 43 but during this time there were continual attempts by the Gestapo to have him removed, but VAUCK who detested the Nazis would not do anything. However, in Mar 43, source was asked for by the OKW Intercept Aussenstelle in PARIS on account of his acquaintance with Polish, and he spent the next month in the French capital. It was BERNHARD who had asked for source (he had been sent to the PARIS Aussenstelle in Feb 43 in accordance with a new arrangement whereby cryptographers were attached to OKW Intercept stations abroad in order to expedite the work), and after the case had concluded for which source had been summoned to PARIS and source had to return to BERLIN (Apr 43), BERNHARD promised to get him back as soon as possible. This chance came in Jun 43 when PARIS asked for someone in connection with a Russian case, the work consisting of checking the encyphering of messages. Although there was no mention of "Rote Kapelle" or any suggestion that the case was connected in any way with GERMANY, source was dubious about accepting when VAUCK offered him the chance, simply because of the Russian connection. He accepted however and went to PARIS in Jun 43.

iv) Work for a Sonderkommando in PARIS

During the first two weeks after his arrival in PARIS Source worked at the Aussenstelle of the OKW Intercept Service in the Boulevard SUCHET. His task was the encyphering of messages written in Russian by a captured agent by the name of "Fritz" who was working for a special unit. Source soon discovered that this special unit ("Sonderkommando") had its offices in the same building as the KdS in the Rue des Saussaies and since the messages were brought from there for encyphering and moreover source got on very badly with the OC of the Aussenstelle he decided to seek out the Sonderkommando himself and work there. He did so, reporting to the OC Kriminalkommissar REISER and from the end of Jun 43 until Sep 43 source worked at the Rue des Saussaies. During this period source dealt with twenty or thirty messages, all sent by "Fritz" under control to "Director" (probably the HQ of the RUSSIAN Intelligence service). At first source had to re-encipher everything carefully but as time went on and he got to know "Fritz" well the work became a formality and the messages enciphered by "Fritz" were given only a superficial check. The messages received from "Director" were dealt with almost exclusively by "Fritz". One of these, received in about Aug 43 instructed "Fritz" to get in touch with a certain "SOLJA" a former Soviet agent whom it was desired to re-activate. REISER asked source to undertake the initial steps, but source refused on the grounds that it was not the sort of work he had been sent to PARIS to do (he was still on the strength of OKH/IN/7/VI/12). His experiences in connection with the "Rote Kapelle" in BERLIN, which were unknown to REISER, also made him lothe to make any direct contacts with an unknown Soviet agent. REISER wanted to insist and source therefore sent an urgent request to VAUCK to be relieved, as a result of which KURFESS came to PARIS. In the meantime, however, REISER was recalled to BERLIN and the "Somderkommando" taken over by a certain PANNWITZ (whose real name was subsequently discovered to be PAULSEN) a man of a very different calibre, who being informed of source's past was able to allay his fears as to the consequences and managed to persuade him to undertake the approach work with SOLJA. Source did so, presenting himself as "Andre" of Scandinavian origin, and was thereafter several times in contact with this agent (known as "the General", which rank he appears to have held either in the Russian or the Latvian Army) either in company with "Fritz" or alone. At these meetings, which usually took place in a cafe, information was passed, usually on cigarette paper enclosed in sachets. On one occasion "the General" consigned

a marked map to source for transmission to "Fritz" and on another source gave him 30,000 Francs. From Sep 43 onwards source's work on enciphering was taken over by KURFESS, who until then had been working at the Funkabwehr Aussenstelle in PARIS. This was occasioned by two circumstances: firstly source's desire to withdraw from the Sonderkommando and its Russian connections and secondly because he had begun to work up some good business connections which he wished to develop. From Sep 43 until Dec 43 source's contacts with the Sonderkommando became steadily fewer. By the end of the year he had been able to secure his release from the Army.

v) Work for PIMETEX and the Black Market

Soon after his arrival in PARIS for the second time in Summer 43 source met two of his former acquaintances of RADIO MUNDIAL days, ENGELHARDT and the Baron de VEAUFRELAND and through them began to meet French business people interested in selling to the German occupying forces. Beginning in a small way source gradually worked up a good business in tools, rare metals and chemicals. One day in about Aug 43 he was caught by a Gestapo agent named ZACK while carrying out one of these deals (which were not officially allowed although they went on all the time) and was summoned before KLEINDIENST of the KdS PARIS at the Rue des Saussaies for interrogation. His connection with the Sonderkommando saved him from any unpleasant consequences, but was a salutary warning. During the course of the investigations on his activities source had come into contact with a certain STALHERM who was employed by PIMETEX, a group controlling a number of firms under the supervision of Dr LOSKANT the "Black Market Controller". STALHERM, who had known source when they were at the Funkabwehr Aussenstelle together earlier in the year, advised source to do as he had done himself and get out of the Army by working for PIMETEX. Source applied to VAUCK for permission to do this, which was granted, and supported by RUEHLE he got his discharge put through. In Dec 43 source was involved in an affair after a party in which JUNG, a member of the Sonderkommando, had killed somebody and in order to avoid unpleasantness with the SS (JUNG was an SS Untersturmfuehrer) source decided to leave PARIS. He had shortly before made the acquaintance of Mlle CHANEL (of perfume fame) who had a villa at ROQUEBRUNE (near MONTE CARLO) and now at her suggestion went to live there with his wife. Business prospered more than ever in Southern FRANCE for it was here that most of the big French industrialists were living at this time, and source lived an exceedingly pleasant life. So much so that the Abwehr got suspicious of this young German civilian living in a beautiful villa with apparently limitless means, and in Mar 44 source made a visit to PARIS in order to straighten this out.

While there he saw VAUCK and arranged for KURFESS to be put at his (source's) disposition in PARIS for business purposes (KURFESS had until this time been working at the Sonderkommando but had become tired of it and like source had started a business connection with STALHERM). Soon after his return to the RIVIERA source was called in by Oblt PREUSCH, OC Funkabwehr Aussenstelle Sued, to interrogate two W/T operators working for a Rittmeister BUCHHOLZ in a play-back to NORTH AFRICA. The task was offered source by PREUSCH chiefly to help his standing with the local Abwehr and SD people whom source met in connection with the case. Among these was Count KAGENECK with whom source became very friendly. Source made another visit to PARIS in Jul 44 to try to arrange for Italian firms to carry out some construction work at MARSEILLES for the organisation TODT, without however succeeding. While in the capital he met RUEHLE who informed him that the justice of his case in the RADIO MUNDIAL affair was now recognised and advised him to return to the Foreign Office and give up his black market activities. He also met PAULSEN and BACH (Chamber of Commerce)

and had long discussions on the war situation and the possibilities of negotiation with the Russians and the Western Allies. In the course of one of these conversations PAULSEN mentioned that he had been in SPAIN recently and could introduce source to a man who was in a position to arrange a very profitable deal in bringing raw film and digitalin from ITALY to SPAIN (source met the man who was in fact the foreign currency controller but the plan never came off). It was during this visit too that source met Kriminalkommissar GOEPFERT again who mentioned certain things about the "Rote Kapelle" case of 1942 that source now heard for the first time. After returning to the RIVIERA source continued his business activities which brought him more and more into contact with ITALY.

vi) Period in ITALY and return to GERMANY

Source had made one visit to MILAN in May 44 in connection with a deal with the organisation TODT in ITALY; at end of Jul 44 he made another, this time in company of RUEHLE who wanted to see RAHN at FASANO and of von WEDEL who wished to see ENGEL at the Sipo und SD Aussenstelle GENOA in connection with an unauthorised telephone line across the frontier. ENGEL referred von WEDEL to his chief in MILAN and in this way source got to know SS Standartenfuehrer RAUFF whom he afterwards invited to stay with him at ROQUEBRUNE. At the beginning of Aug 44 source went to MILAN again in connection with a contract for building U-Boat shelters at MARSEILLES and a week later again to TURIN to settle the financial side of it. While there the Allies landed in Southern FRANCE and source was obliged to remain in ITALY. He sent his wife to stay with some friends at BESOZZO and attempted to start business in MILAN with the RuK; here however he ran into difficulties. Firstly all those coming from FRANCE were viewed with suspicion and source was unable to explain his position satisfactorily. He therefore sent a message to KURFESS over the teleprinter addressing it to the Sonderkommando PANNWITZ: this led to trouble with RAUFF who wanted to know how source came to be in contact with this organisation. Secondly, BUCHHOLZ accused source of having ruined his play-back from the RIVIERA and wanted to arrest him. Finally one evening Kapitaenleutnant SESSLER of Abwehr I(M) (whom source had got to know through GERBAULET of the RuK) came to source's hotel and warned him that he and his wife and Count KAGENECK were about to be arrested. Source left at once with the Count and went to MUENSINGEN nr FREIBURG i/BREISGAU. Here he was visited first by KURFESS and later by PAULSEN who were at that moment located quite near at RAPPOLTSWEILER. Source then received a call from VAUCK telling him that the RSHA in BERLIN wished to see him. There source was interrogated by Kriminalinspektor HARDECKER in detail about his activities in FRANCE and ITALY and he found that he was again under suspicion as a Russian spy: all the dossiers relating to the "Rote Kapelle" in 1942 together with source's correspondence from Southern FRANCE (that had been intercepted) and a report from RAUFF in MILAN were there. Source was allowed to go, but given to understand that he ought to be in the Army; he therefore contacted VAUCK who arranged for him to be attached to OKW/CHI (into which the Agent Deciphering Dept had been incorporated). Meanwhile Source stayed in BERLIN going through the papers concerning RADIO MUNDIAL preparatory to his rehabilitation and re-engagement by the Foreign Office. This was completed by Nov 44 and on RUEHLE's demand source was officially exempted from military service and became a member of the Staff of the Foreign Office. Meanwhile with the military situation in the East becoming daily more serious, source moved his children from DANZIG and his mother and sister from WUSTRAU and sent them to live with his wife at CONSTANCE. In Nov 44 source sent to VIENNA with RUEHLE in connection with a plan for rapprochement with FRANCE that they had worked out in

consultation with Dr. DIEHL (Head of German Legation at VICHY and at this time in CONSTANCE) and conferred with NEUBACHER, without however achieving any useful result. In Dec 44 source was asked to go to the Island of MAINAU (near CONSTANCE) to take over the German ex-VICHY Legation there until a successor to REINEBECK could be found: he accepted and for the next four months lived on the island of REICHENAU in an old house he had rented there from a peasant. In Jan 45 von KUTSCHENBACH arrived to take over the Legation. Source continued however to lend assistance.

vii) Period on REICHENAU and last journey to ITALY.

The work in connection with the Legation chiefly concerned the welfare of the two hundred "Doriotiste" refugees who were on the island involving mostly personal matters like accommodation, clothing and food. These people ran a propaganda paper called "Le Petit Parisien" and also intended transferring their wireless station called "Radio Patrie" to the island. On Feb 45 source made a journey to MILAN to purchase necessities for these refugees and materials to furnish his own house on REICHENAU and in view of his wireless experience had been asked to buy spare parts for the radio station. In MILAN he stayed with Claus RUEHLE, the Radio attache at the German Embassy and learned that it might be possible to acquire one of the three radio transmitters owned by the X Flotilla MAS. When on the way back he therefore called on Ambassador RAHN to ask about this. The Ambassador was non-committal. On his return to REICHENAU source found that the Russian PW who had been lent him to help repair his delapidated house (and with one of whom, a Russian officer, source's sister had fallen in love) had escaped to SWITZERLAND. This caused source some trouble (since he had stood guarantee for them) and there was an enquiry by the Police which led to awkward questions. Meanwhile, the military situation was becoming very serious and as Dr STRUWE (who had taken over the Legation from von KUTSCHENBACH) wished to prevent the French refugees from falling into the hands of the advancing French troops, source was asked to reconnoitre a possible refuge for them in the South TYROL since the Swiss authorities had refused to accept them. He found a suitable place at MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO in the Golf Club and von KUTSCHENBACH got permission from RAHN to use it. Before the move could take place, however, the area was transferred to the realm of Gauleiter HOFER. STRUWE then decided that he would nevertheless take the Hotel over and try to get RAHN to speak to HOFER about it. Source was sent off to make the preliminary arrangements and contact RAHN. Source went to FASANO at the beginning of Apr 45 but his mission was a failure since HOFER refused to accept the French at MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO and insisted that they should go to a castle near SALZBURG. On his return to REICHENAU source found that KURFESS had arrived, that during his absence a Kriminalkommissar from BERLIN had been to the island to enquire into the question of the escaped Russians and that PAULSEN had come over from somewhere near SALEM (where he was with BICKLER) in order to warn source that the Gestapo were thinking of arresting him as a suspected Russian spy. It was now a question of deciding whether to stay and be overrun by the Allies or retire into the "Redoubt". STRUWE decided that the best thing he could do was to evacuate all his people to LANDECK and then decide there whether it was best to send his French refugees to SALZBURG or to the SOUTH TYROL. Source was undecided whether to remain with his family or help STRUWE; he decided on the latter course and left by the last boat from CONSTANCE on 20 Apr 45 together with KURFESS, STRUWE and his staff and the French refugees, his intention being to see the refugees safely out of the area and then return through SWITZERLAND to REICHENAU. Passes had to be obtained at BREGENZ before they could proceed further and STRUWE and KURFESS went off to see about these. Meanwhile source had some difficulties about

the cars which the Army wanted to requisition and while he was trying to settle this matter (he was standing outside the WEISSESKRUEZ Hotel) PAULSEN happened to come by. Source called to him and asked him to intervene which he did satisfactorily. PAULSEN then explained that he was in a hurry, waved to source and went off in his car. Source never saw him again. Shortly afterwards source saw BERGER who showed him with some pride a paper in which it was stated he was wanted by the Allied for 300 murders. He then went off to get some petrol (Comment: the account given by BERGER - see CSDIC/CMF/SD 38 - of this encounter is stated by source to be completely false. Firstly BERGER was not there when source was talking to PAULSEN, and secondly there was no mention of any journey of source's to SPAIN or anywhere else for PAULSEN and thirdly RAHN was not spoken of). A few minutes afterwards source saw "Fritz" accompanied by GAGL, and they exchanged greetings. Source explained what he was doing and said he reckoned to be back in REICHENAU very shortly and hoped to see "Fritz". The latter, who seemed to be in a very good humour, said that he could always be contacted through General GIRAUD's sister who was a close friend of his ("Fritz's") wife. STRUWE and KURFESS soon afterwards returned with permits for some special railway coaches for the evacuation of the French refugees and transit visas for source and KURFESS to enable them to return to REICHENAU through SWITZERLAND. It was then arranged that KURFESS should travel with the refugees to LANDECK by train, while Source and STRUWE preceded them by car to make arrangements. In LANDECK nobody would help, so leaving the French there source, STRUWE and KURFESS went to MALS (where the traffic from AUSTRIA into ITALY was controlled) and were there directed to MERANO to contact the Embassy (which had moved there from FASANO). Again there was no success. Source went to BOLZANO to contact the Consulate, only there to hear that the Armistice had been signed in ITALY and that LANDECK was cut off (2 May 45). Source and KURFESS returned to MALS. Here on 7 May they were overrun by American troops. Two days later when MALS was evacuated to make room for troops source and KURFESS went to TRAFOI. They remained here until 21 May 45 when having been informed by the American and Italian authorities that travel was now free, source decided to go to MILAN to get a new visa for SWITZERLAND - the one he got at BREGENZ having run out - and to pick up the clothes and effects he had left at BESOZZO in the summer of 44. He secured a pass from the American commander (Capt MACABEE) and accompanied by a certain MALFERTEINER and a Partisan (as a precaution against incidents) set out. The party was stopped near PONTE DI LEGNO by Italians who refused to recognise the pass and all four were detained. They were then passed to the CIC at SONDRIO and later handed over to the FSS.

KURFESS

Source was born on 3 Oct 1915 at WOHLAU (Silesia) the son of a schoolmaster. After attending elementary and secondary schools in several parts of GERMANY (including MUNSTER-EIFFEL, SIGMARINGEN and BERLIN) until the age of 19, he passed his Matriculation in 1934 and then did six months Arbeitsdienst. From Autumn 34 until early 38 he studied economics and law at the Universities of MUNICH, KOENIGSBERG, GENEVA and BERLIN and at the latter passed his final examination. During his undergraduate days Source made several trips abroad including six weeks in the BALKANS in 1935, a fortnight in FINLAND in 1936 and a fortnight in ENGLAND in 1937: these journeys were all quite private. In the summer of 1938 he worked for six months with a lawyer at LINZ am RHEIN where his father was then living, and in the following winter he completed his legal studies at the University of INNSBRUCK, taking his Doctorate in Feb 39. After a short holiday in the BALKANS he began his official career as assistant magistrate (Referendar) at BERGEN (Ruegen). When war broke out in Sep 39 he moved to BRESLAU, becoming Referendar at

the Landgericht there, and on the excuse that he had agricultural property in the neighbourhood (which was true) managed to avoid being called up. In Mar 40 he applied for and obtained the position of legal adviser to the German-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in BUDAPEST. The six months term of this appointment ran out in Sep 40 and not wishing to leave the pleasant life of the Hungarian capital (where he had a love affair with a Dutch girl), source secured the position of Press reviewer and economic reporter for the Chamber of Commerce: this he held until Dec 41. His duties included travelling to the principal German Fairs (LEIPZIG, VIENNA, PRAGUE etc) and conducting propaganda in HUNGARY for German industry. This pleasant existence was suddenly brought to an end in Dec 41, when as the result of an incident with the local representative of the Nazi Party he was denounced as "politically unreliable" and sent back to GERMANY to do his military service. This he did with 3 Signals Depot Bn in POTSDAM going through the usual infantry training but learning little or nothing about signals work. In Jan 42, he was transferred to the Interpreters' School at MEISSEN and posted to 3 Coy (Germanic languages) where he received instruction in English. For the next six months he succeeded in avoiding a posting by remaining as a clerk in the orderly room. In Oct 42 Inspektor KUEHN visited the unit seeking suitable candidates for the course run by the Army Deciphering Dept for Agent Intercepts (OKH/IN/7/VI). Source was selected (having expressed his desire to leave MEISSEN) but owing to illness was not able to start it until Apr 43. Between Apr and May 43 he went through the usual elementary training of Army cryptographers and at the end of it was posted to Referat 12 under Oberleutnant VAUCK which dealt with deciphering of agents' messages. Here for the first time he made the acquaintance of LENTZ and quickly became friendly. In Jun 43 LENTZ was sent to the Funkabwehr Aussenstelle in PARIS for work with a Sonderkommando; source followed him there together with LOHSE at the end of Jul 43 for ordinary work as a cryptographer attached to the Aussenstelle. He did this until Oct 43 when he was transferred to the Sonderkommando to replace LENTZ who, having worked up a good business connection, wished to leave.

During the next six months (Oct 43 - Apr 44) source worked with the Sonderkommando, his chief function being to encipher the texts prepared by "Fritz" for transmission. This work became more and more a formality and was eventually taken over by PAULSEN's Secretary. In Apr 44, source accompanied PAULSEN to MADRID, the object of the journey as far as source was concerned being purely distraction. With the decrease in his duties (never onerous) source had worked up various small business connections and eventually was asked by STALHERM if he would like to join him in the work of black market control. When VAUCK came to PARIS in Apr 44 source asked permission to do this. VAUCK agreed and from Apr - Aug 44 source was engaged (at a salary of 10,000 Francs a month) in visiting various firms and reporting on their activities to Dr LOSKANT who controlled French industry for the Military Governor. In the course of this work for STALHERM source got to know Otto BACH, a former Socialist, who had got to know PAULSEN through LENTZ. From BACH source heard various items of information about the Sonderkommando and occasionally met PAULSEN socially. Source also helped LENTZ in his business enterprises in the South by maintaining liaison with various firms and regotiating deals. In Jun/Jul 44 Source was ill with tonsilitis: while in hospital he was visited by LENTZ in the clinic at CLICHY and it was agreed that in case of separation contact should be maintained between them by teleprinter.

Source left PARIS on about 17 Aug 44 with STALHERM and LOSKANT for NANCY. Here the two latter proceeded to GERMANY while source attached himself to the Sonderkommando PANWITZ and went on to COLMAR and from

there to CONSTANCE. Here he remained for a fortnight doing nothing (life was apparently very pleasant there with no black-out and plenty to eat); by the end of this time most of the members of the Sonderkommando had dispersed in various directions, PAULSEN having officially announced that the Sonderkommando was dissolved on the orders of BERLIN. Source then decided to go and see VAUCK at JUETERBOG and find out about his position. PAULSEN who also wanted to see VAUCK offered to take source in his car if he would not mind making a short detour via ALSACE. This was agreed to and about 20 Sep 44 he and PAULSEN, Fritz, SLUKA, ROELLIG, OSSIG and Frl KEMPER proceeded to RAPPOLTSWEILER in ALSACE. From here source paid a visit to ROTTWEIL where he stayed two or three days with his grandfather and then returned to RAPPOLTSWEILER. Here he learned that LENTZ was quite close at MUNSINGEN (near FREIBURG) staying with Graf KAGENECK and paid him a visit. LENTZ was in some perplexity as to where to shelter the various members of his family and had found a possible home on Lake CONSTANCE. Source and LENTZ agreed to meet there in the near future. Source then heard that LENTZ had been in contact with VAUCK who had told him that KURFESS could be given carte-blanche (although he was not officially out of the Army). He then returned to RAPPOLTSWEILER where he remained for about a week, after which he decided to go to his father's home at LINZ-am-RHEIN, where he arrived about end Oct 44, travelling with RICHTER (until then in hospital in FREIBURG) who lived at KOBLENZ. In Nov 44 source went to STRASBOURG where he had left his car. Some time in Dec 44 PAULSEN called on source on his way to COLOGNE and explained that he wanted to plant a PO agent and told source to collaborate with RICHTER since they were familiar with the district in finding suitable cover. Source agreed to do so but in fact did nothing. At Christmas he accompanied his father to SILESIA returning to LINZ in Jan 45. About the middle of Feb 45 PAULSEN came again and expressed his annoyance that nothing had been done, threatening to post source to the Eastern front if the work was not carried out. Source and RICHTER then made a tour of the district and decided that GODESBERG was the most suitable place. In Mar 45 RICHTER brought a W/T operator from BERLIN and he and source installed him at GODESBERG. A few days later PAULSEN came again to make enquiries about this agent and then, accompanied by source, went to COLOGNE, where source had to explain a W/T code for another prospective agent. PAULSEN having gone off and the REMAGEN bridge-head having been established by this time, source made his way to JENA (where he had a friend) by hitch-hiking. Here he fell sick and was in hospital for two weeks. The situation by this time (beginning Apr 45) was becoming extremely difficult and source decided to make his way to the Lake of CONSTANCE and find LENTZ. He arrived on the Island of REICHENAU about the middle of Apr 45. From then on his story is the same in essentials as that of LENTZ.

(c) Assessment

LENTZ

Source is very intelligent with a strong bent for political activity and makes a very good personal impression. A linguist of no mean ability (he speaks fluent English and French and can get along in Italian, Polish, Russian, Portuguese and Norwegian) and undoubtedly an extremely capable business man, he yet has a strong dose of idealism which has led him during his by no means uneventful career into many paradoxical situations. During the early stages of his interrogation he was inclined to withhold the names of those he thought might suffer as a result of his giving them but was later persuaded to give them and is now thought to have given all the relevant facts of his story.

Reliability : Good.

KURFESS

Source is an amiable young man, fairly intelligent, but not to be compared with his companion for ability or grasp of political values. He is no idealist, his chief concern in life being his personal comfort. Thoroughly cooperative throughout the interrogation, he is thought to have given a true account of his activities. He speaks good English and French and moderate Dutch (learnt in HUNGARY).

Reliability : Good

(Interrogated by R.N.B.)

2. ROTE KAPELLE

(a) General

Sources cannot say with certainty what exactly is covered by the expression "Rote Kapelle" beyond the fact that it certainly concerned agents either actually or notionally working for RUSSIA. LENTZ first heard the expression used in Aug 42 at the BERLIN Gestapo HQ when he was arrested in connection with an important espionage case (see below), and on return to his work in the Agent Intercept Dept looked up the files and found that a great deal of intercepted agents' traffic to and from RUSSIA was classified as "Rote Kapelle". In discussing this case later with his interrogator (GOEPFERT whom he met in PARIS in 1944) the term appeared to be used to describe the network that had been arrested on that occasion. That the term (originally at any rate) referred to this network and its intercepted traffic may also be indicated by the fact that later (in Jun 43) both LENTZ and KURFESS heard from Obltn VAUCK the OC of the Agent Interception Dept of another Russian network known as "Rote 3". KURFESS says this network was in SPAIN, LENTZ thinks he heard SWITZERLAND mentioned. In PARIS the term "Rote Kapelle" was never used in conversation, although KURFESS says that the Sonderkommando there (concerned with an important play-back of a Russian agent - see below) was referred to in correspondence as "Sonderkommando R.K.". Whether this stood for "Rote Kapelle" or for "Roetliche Kultstaetten" - which was the wording on the files at the Intercept Aussenstelle PARIS - neither LENTZ nor KURFESS can say. In conversation the Sonderkommando was sometimes referred to as "Sonderkommando PANNWITZ" after PAULSEN (alias PANNWITZ) had taken it over. It had a Field Post Number 03069.

(b) "Rote Kapelle" Case 1942

This case, which appears to have shaken the Gestapo very considerably at the time, concerned a network of agents in GERMANY working for the Russian Intelligence Service. The first indication of the existence of such a network came through a message deciphered in the Agent Intercept Dept at the OKH in Aug 42 in which a certain G.F Oberleutnant SCHULZE-BOYSEN was mentioned: this officer happened to know both LENTZ and another member of the Dept named HEILMANN. Both were arrested together with a number of other people and through interrogation and investigation a network involving some 300 people was eventually discovered. Several of these people were in good positions - one was even an Under-Secretary of State - and that such people should work for RUSSIA in 1942 caused immense surprise. LENTZ himself was not actually implicated but had some difficulty in proving his innocence. Among those involved were, besides SCHULZE-BOYSEN and HEILMANN, TRAXL also a member of the OKH Agent Intercept Dept, a German Press Attache in WARSAW named BAUM, a Secretary at the German Legation in WARSAW named von SCHELIHA, a newspaper correspondent there named Miss STOEHR, and a writer in BERLIN by the name of WEISSENBORN. Several people were executed and many imprisoned. LENTZ was told later by Kriminalkommissar BUECHER (whom he met at MARSEILLES in 1943) that the "Rote Kapelle" Case was the biggest of its kind that the Gestapo had ever had to deal with.

(c) Sonderkommando PANNWITZ, PARIS

(i) Origins and Character

This Kommando was apparently formed early in 1943 in order to exploit two captured Russian agents known as "Otto" and "Fritz" for the purpose of tracing Soviet espionage networks in FRANCE. (Whether these two were tracked down as a result of the "Rote Kapelle" case in GERMANY is not known to Sources but they know that certainly "Fritz" and probably also "Otto" worked until 1942 in BELGIUM). Originally thought to have been under the direction of Kriminalrat GIERING, the Kdo had by Jun 43, when LENTZ first came in contact with it, come under the command of Kriminalkommissar REISER. The latter was apparently a typical Gestapo type interested only in arrests and with little or no imagination and as a result one of the two agents "Otto" had lost interest and escaped. REISER left in Aug 43 and from then on under Kriminalrat PAULSEN (alias PANNWITZ) the work of the Kdo "entered a new phase" (as PAULSEN himself put it) and became more subtle with a steady development of the political side at the expense of the "operational". He once said to LENTZ that the Gestapo principle of "Erkennen, erfassen, erschlagen" did not correspond to his ideas at all. During the period Jun 43 to Apr 44 when first LENTZ and then KURFESS were in contact with the Kdo, only one person was definitely known to have been arrested (a minor French Communist) although they heard indirectly that others had been - what their fate was is unknown. PAULSEN was in fact an object of some amusement, if not derision, on the part of the regular Police officials in the unit for the methods he used in dealing with those he captured. His idea was apparently to try to win them over and not simply to imprison them. The Kdo came directly under BERLIN although neither Source can say who.

The name of the organisation is, as has been indicated above, in some doubt. When LENTZ first made contact with it, it was certainly known simply as the "Sonderkommando" and was always generally known as that, although after the arrival of PAULSEN it was sometimes referred to in speaking as the "Sonderkommando PANNWITZ". KURFESS' statement that the term "Sonderkommando R.K." was used on correspondence may indicate a relation to the "Rote Kapelle" in GERMANY in 1942 but neither Source can corroborate this. There was no name-plate or written indication at either of the premises occupied by the Sonderkommando.

(ii) Locations

The Sonderkommando was housed in four rooms (335-339) on the third floor of the same building as the KdS in the Rue des Saussaies until about Mar 44 after which it moved to independent quarters in the Rue de Courcelles (near the Avenue HOCHE and next to the BdS Garage). The move took place partly as the result of disagreement between PAULSEN and the KdS (name not remembered) and partly for reasons of convenience. Most of the staff lived in hotels until the move took place; sources however always lived in the Grand Hotel.

(iii) Personnel

The personnel at the Sonderkommando numbered altogether some dozen persons, most of whom were employed in some subsidiary capacity to the only two important people there, viz. PAULSEN and "Fritz".

"Fritz" had been trained as an agent at a school in RUSSIA run by the Russian War Office ostensibly to train receptionists for work in hotels abroad. He had then settled in BRUSSELS under cover of a South American nationality and after the German occupation had operated on the black market. He and his collaborator "Otto" had had an important network of agents there (it included a French minister) and had done very well until

in 1942 they had come under suspicion and had had to flee to MARSEILLES; here they had apparently been captured by REISER or GILRING. Major von LEDEL, CC of the Funkabwehr Aussenstelle in PARIS in 1942, is also thought to have had a hand in it. When LENTZ arrived in PARIS in Jun 43 "Fritz" was living near the Bois de Boulogne with his wife and child in the house of a certain BEUMELBURG (Comment: SS Stumbannfuchrer at BdS PARIS who went as LO to VICHY) under a token guard (usually a soldier named WESSOLEK). "Fritz" was allowed to go out, but never alone, one or other of the staff from the Sonderkommando being always with him. He never visited the Sonderkommando when it was at Rue des Saussaies but after the removal to Rue de Courcelles lived on the premises with his family. Sources never got to know "Fritz's" real name, although LENTZ once saw a document with his real name on: he thinks this ended in "OV". The name in his passport may have been SIERRA. A curious fact about the matter is that "Fritz" never showed any anxiety even when the Russians made great advances; he seemed on the contrary always very pleased about them.

PAULSEN Heinz (alias PANNWITZ) had previously been with the Gestapo in PRAGUE but had been obliged to leave as a result of difficulties with BERLIN when HEYDRICH was murdered (he had identified the actual authors of the assassination and opposed the reprisal) and had been posted to the Army with which he had served on the Eastern front. Having acquired an excellent reputation for his work there in organising Commandos among Russian PW, he had been recalled to BERLIN where he had done good work in running an anti-Communist periodical. He was then asked to take over the Sonderkommando in PARIS and run the play-back to RUSSIA. Not a Communist by conviction, he was nevertheless convinced that GERMANY's only hope for the future lay in coming to an understanding with the Soviet Union and his work at the Sonderkommando concentrated more and more on this. In summer 44 he was in high hopes that a step which he had apparently had some hand in initiating whereby GOEBBELS and HIMMLER had agreed to approach RUSSIA with a view to an understanding would succeed: he was very disappointed when HITLER stamped on the affair ("I will settle the Russians by force of arms"). Both Sources are convinced PAULSEN is his real name. LENTZ saw it in his passport in Dec 43; in conversation he was nearly always referred to as "Herr Rat" (i.e. Kriminalrat).

PAULSEN's 2 i/c from Apr 44 onwards was Kriminalkommissar GOEPFERT, a regular police official thought to have been sent to keep an eye on PAULSEN whose activities became a little suspicious to BERLIN. After an initial show of energy, however, GOEPFERT seems to fall in with PAULSEN's ideas and there do not appear to have been dissensions, although GOEPFERT did complain to LENTZ in Jul 44 when the latter was on a visit to PARIS that PAULSEN was very high-handed and left him little initiative.

Other regular police officials on the staff of the Kdo were Kriminal-inspektor BERG (alias HUEGEL) an old colleague of GOEPFERT's and entrusted with supervising "Fritz's" movements, and MUELLER an elderly man who had come to the Kdo with REISER and was originally responsible for "Fritz's" personal comfort, afterwards being charged with covering "Fritz's" meetings with his contacts. The task of looking after "Fritz" personally was taken over by ROELLIG, from summer 43 onwards, who enjoyed PAULSEN's confidence and remained with him until the Sonderkdo was dissolved in Sep 44.

There were three interpreters on the staff: GAGL who was also a close associate of PAULSEN, RICHTER, a regular policeman, and SCHNEIDER from the Feldgendarmerie. The cashier was from the Geheime Feld Polizei, a middle-aged man named OSSIG. The remaining members of the male staff were BALL, JUNG, SCHWAB and STRIFE, none of whom had much to do as far as

KURFESS and LENTZ could see, apart from occasionally covering "Fritz's" meetings or doing odd jobs in the office.

The only female on the staff was Frl KEMPER, who was PAULSEN's secretary from Dec 43 onwards and who took over the work done by KURFESS when he left for a more active and more lucrative position in dealing with the black market. She was apparently quite efficient but not very prepossessing.

A curious figure at the Kdo, who was not however actually a member of the staff, was an English girl by the name of Tonia LYON-SMITH, who appears to have got there as a result of PAULSEN's whimsical ways. Having been brought to the Rue des Saussaies as prisoner on account of some illicit correspondence, and threatened with a concentration camp, PAULSEN took upon himself to be responsible for her. She was daily in the office for several months (until Christmas 43) and made herself useful by making tea and sewing. She was allowed a fair amount of freedom but never went out unaccompanied and was obliged to sleep on the premises.

Closely connected with Kdo especially in the last few months of its activity was a member of the German Chamber of Commerce in PARIS named Otto BACH, whom LENTZ had met in course of business and introduced to PAULSEN. A former Socialist of great intelligence, BACH strongly supported PAULSEN's views on collaboration with RUSSIA and took a deep interest in the attempts PAULSEN was making to start talks with the Soviets. He was expelled from his situation in Sep 44 and later sent to the Army in spite of PAULSEN's attempts to shield him.

RUEHLE, the chief of the Radio Section of the German Foreign Office, was also in PAULSEN's confidence during the closing weeks in PARIS and showed great interest in the possibilities of starting negotiations through the "Fritz" contact with MOSCOW.

(iv) Activities

LENTZ was attached to the Kommando from Jun 43 - Sep 43 and KURFESS from Oct 43 until Mar 44, both as cryptographers. Their knowledge is therefore limited chiefly to the W/T side, but in the course of their duties they got to know something of what went on in connection with the work of the Kdo and LENTZ in particular learned quite a lot about PAULSEN and his ideas.

The main task of both Sources was checking the enciphering of the messages sent by "Fritz" to the Russian Intelligence Service. These messages in the earlier period (Jun/Jul 43) contained chiefly military information, location of formations (LENTZ remembers in this connection the SODERNHEIM Armoured Bde), names of commanders, equipment, etc., but later gave increasingly more information of a political character, appreciations of internal situation in FRANCE, etc. Whether this increase of political emphasis was due to lack of success in the operational sphere or was a deliberate policy, Sources are unable to say. The incoming messages, which were much shorter, usually contained requests for information, at first of a military character (LENTZ remembers a request for information on types of pass needed for travel in FRANCE) and later more political; in summer 44 the names of Germans were being asked for who were willing to co-operate with the Russians (KURFESS got this information from BACH). There were also details about delivery of reports and money and LENTZ remembers one message in particular that suggested that a report should either be left in a hut in BUCHAREST or thrown over the Embassy wall there. (Another message mentioned MARSEILLES in connection with dollars). The military information transmitted to RUSSIA was always done in collaboration with O.B. West, PAULSEN's chief

contact there being a certain MEYER-DETERING (rank and function unknown) who was not enthusiastic about the business. The political information to be transmitted was apparently done independently by PAULSEN, although theoretically all messages had to be approved by BERLIN. A real or alleged breakdown of the teleprinter service frequently made avoidance of this easy.

The military information passed to RUSSIA was not considered very satisfactory by the Russians and there were continual complaints of its staleness or inaccuracy. (On one occasion a Division was given as located in Central FRANCE which had been identified on the Russian front). The political reports were on the other hand much appreciated.

In about Aug 43 a message was received instructing "Fritz" to contact a certain OZOLS (alias SOLJA) a former agent of the USSR (possibly in SPAIN) whom it was desired to bring back into activity as an agent for "Fritz". Through the intermediary of LENTZ this man (a former General and a Latvian by birth) was contacted and from then onwards gathered information of both military and political character and passed it to "Fritz" for use - unaware of course that "Fritz" was under control. OZOLS is thought to have had a number of contacts throughout FRANCE whom he regularly visited, some at least of whom were disgruntled De Gaullistes. One of these was a certain "Victor", who lived in MARSEILLES, another was a woman named Anne PETIT, who lived in the Rue DOUAI, and yet another an author by the name of SUZANNE. LENTZ thinks members of the Romain-Rolland set may also have been in it since they favoured collaboration between FRANCE, GERMANY and RUSSIA. The names of all these collaborators were sent over the air to MOSCOW before the Germans left FRANCE.

"Fritz" usually took his information directly from OZOLS when they met but on a few occasions LENTZ was the messenger. The messages were written on cigarette paper hidden in "cachets". On one occasion LENTZ took "Fritz" a map of FRANCE with the various regions marked in different colours - probably indicating the separate networks - and on another LENTZ consigned OZOLS the sum of 30,000 Francs.

In early Dec 43 "Fritz" himself, accompanied by GAGL, went down to MARSEILLES. Sources are nearly certain that "Victor" was involved in some way in this journey and LENTZ thinks that OZOLS was too.

There would appear to have been a connection also between the French network and SWITZERLAND, for some time in summer 43 LENTZ learned that a certain "Madeleine" was being trained in ciphers by "Fritz" and that she was to go to SWITZERLAND with a W/T set and get into communication with someone there. He once also heard the name of NICOLLE (the Swiss Socialist) mentioned in connection with GENEVA and thinks there might have been a link there.

PAULSEN went to SPAIN in Apr 44, but the real object of the journey cannot be explained by either Source. KURFESS who accompanied him says that PAULSEN made two visits to WINZER the Polizei Attache at the Embassy in MADRID, but did not mention to him the object of these visits. (Comment: It would seem possible from the report on RICHTER that the journey was in fact in connection with the planned mission of the American Capt GATESWOOD -cf US VIII Corps Case No 1187- KURFESS can neither confirm or deny this. LENTZ remembers hearing something about an American airman having been captured near PARIS and hidden away by PAULSEN.)

In the matter of negotiations, RICH was to have played an important

role in summer 44. The Kdo had come into possession of an important memorandum written by a French minister (name unknown) outlining a policy based on an understanding between FRANCE, GERMANY and RUSSIA, and BACH was to get this to STOCKHOLM and consign it to a Russian representative. The attitude of the German Government and the war situation generally however decided BACH that the mission was doomed to failure and as it was moreover not without risk, he decided not to carry it out.

RUEHLE also offered to talk to RIBBENTROP when he was informed by LENTZ that there was a possibility of getting into direct contact with MOSCOW, and had some discussions with PAULSEN on the subject. Apparently, however, PAULSEN dissuaded him, either because he regarded the moment as premature, or because he did not trust RUEHLE, whom he suspected of Western sympathies.

Sources are unable to say whether it was thought that the Russians had discovered that "Fritz" was being played back: it is clear that up to Aug 43 when he was instructed to contact OZOLS they accepted him as genuine. The question was discussed by PAULSEN in summer 44 and his opinion was that it was then a secondary matter, since the important thing was to keep a contact open for possible negotiations. When the withdrawal from FRANCE began to loom up as a certainty, "Fritz" was instructed by MOSCOW to remain behind in PARIS and continue working. This he did not do: KURFESS thinks he informed MOSCOW that he had found a suitable collaborator in the Organisation TODT and would be going to Western GERMANY with him. Neither Source can give any information as to whether the network connected with OZOLS intended to continue working after the German withdrawal.

When on his last visit to PARIS in Jul 44 before its evacuation LENTZ had suggested to PAULSEN that he could very well continue working from Northern ITALY but this had been turned down owing to the difficulty of explaining such a move satisfactorily to MOSCOW. A week or two later (early Aug 44) what appeared to be a chance to get over this difficulty occurred. The police at BORDIGHERA reported that a Communist transmitter had been discovered there. LENTZ signalled PAULSEN and he sent SCHWAB down to investigate but it proved a disappointment for on closer inquiry the "transmitter" turned out to be an ordinary wireless set.

The Sonderkommando finally left PARIS on about 17 Aug 44, the main body travelling in a column under the command of GOEPFERT via COLMAR to CONSTANCE, where they arrived at the end of Aug. PAULSEN travelled separately accompanied by "Fritz" and BACH and rejoined the main body in CONSTANCE two or three days after their arrival there. KURFESS (who had rejoined the party while en route from PARIS) has no knowledge of what PAULSEN and "Fritz" did during that fortnight; he knows, however, that PAULSEN was very annoyed to find the main party had pushed on so far as CONSTANCE, and assumes that there was some reason connected with operations for this attitude.

On about 20 Sep 44, after a fortnight's idleness, PAULSEN called the party together and informed them that the Sonderkommando had been officially dissolved on the orders of BERLIN, and that most of them were to report back there. During the course of the next two or three days GOEPFERT, BACH, and all the others (except PAULSEN himself, "Fritz", ROELLIG, OSSIG, Frl KEMPER and KURFESS) left for BERLIN.

(v) W/T Traffic

The play-back was known as the "MARS Linie" and operated at first notionally from MARSEILLES where "Fritz" is thought to have been at the

time of his capture. The Russians were later persuaded that it was better to operate from PARIS and sometime about Apr 44 "Fritz" performed a notional transfer. Where the actual transmissions took place is unknown to either source, but KURFESS thinks it might have been from ST. CERMAIN where the Funkueberwachungstelle had a unit. Transmissions were always sometime between 2300 and 2400 hrs: this is deduced from the pressure always put on the cryptographers to finish their work at the latest by 2300 hrs for the DR who was waiting. KURFESS thinks the wave-length was 47 or 48 metres.

Outgoing messages were usually fairly long, 400 groups and more, those incoming were much shorter and usually 40/50 groups. On an average two outgoing messages were sent per week and one came in. At the time LENTZ joined the Kommando the message number was still under 10, thereby showing that the traffic had probably not been going for much more than a month or six weeks (i.e. since Apr 43) while when he left it it was somewhere between 30 and 40. When KURFESS ceased his connection the numbering was about 90.

All messages sent were addressed to the "Director", whom sources take to be the Russian Intelligence Service or the Russian War Office; they were signed KENT. The texts were invariably in Russian.

The work of enciphering was always begun by "Fritz" and sometimes also completed, sources' work consisting then merely in checking the accuracy of the transpositions. LENTZ appears to have done this very cursorily, KURFESS much more conscientiously. The work of checking was done by PAULSEN's secretary after Mar 44 when KURFESS began to loosen his contacts with the Kdo. "Fritz" did nearly all his own deciphering, LENTZ having assisted on one or two occasions, KURFESS never.

(vi) Method of enciphering:

The Russian text was first converted into a series of numbers according to a fixed system. Sources cannot remember anything positive about this since this part of the work was usually done by "Fritz"

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The original has been retained under section 3(4) of the Public Records Act 1958

Messages were always preceded by the number of groups in clear and the first word of the actual message was always ...PEREVOD (Russian for "To Director") followed by a full stop and the number of the message;

they were always signed KEHT (Russian for "KENT"). When necessary,

This is a copy
the original has
been retained under
section 3(4) of the
Public Records Act
1958.

Urgent messages were indicated by RDO.

A series of code-words were used in messages of which sources remember the following:- dubok = hiding-place; occasia = report; kolbasnia (sausage-land) = GERMANY; Derewnia (wooded-land) = RUSSIA; Gastonomia = FRANCE; Maccaronia = ITALY; shoes = identity papers; tchelonee (the green ones) = the Police; amow = dollar.

vii) PAULSEN's views

Sources are convinced that PAULSEN's work at the Sonderkommando was dominated by the idea that a compromise peace between GERMANY and RUSSIA was both necessary and possible. Nearly the whole of his career had been spent on the Eastern side of GERMANY or on the Russian front and he had had no contact with the West at all. As the war developed and the possibility of a German victory became smaller and smaller he developed the idea that since GERMANY had got to choose between East and West her only chance lay in the East. The Western Democracies, he contended, had no understanding for the young German who had embraced National Socialism on idealistic grounds and that surrender to them meant the end of all the good that had been achieved by the national revival as well as the bad that had sprung up with it. Fully aware that occupation of GERMANY by RUSSIA meant that most of the intellectuals

would be eliminated, he nevertheless contended that in time German youth would be incorporated into the State machine under a Soviet regime whereas the attitude of the Western Allies would be purely negative and deprive all the more independent elements of any hope of building a future.

In support of his conviction that the Russians would in certain circumstances be ready to discuss an understanding with GERMANY PAULSEN related the case of a professor of Baltic or Russian origin who had been arrested by the GPU at the beginning of the war at LENINGRAD and on interrogation insisted on his thesis that GERMANY and RUSSIA could reach agreement if only negotiations could be started. The GPU had released this man and either put him through the lines or dropped him behind them with the task of testing his theory and of reporting to a certain office when he had made the right contacts. He had of course found no welcome for his ideas in official Nazi circles - it was too well-known what HITLER's ideas on the subject were, and even those who did in fact think like PAULSEN were afraid th discuss them. But PAULSEN regarded the thing as symptomatic. (Sources cannot furnish any details of this Professor or of his eventual fate).

On only one occasion did PAULSEN seriously doubt the rightness of his views and that was after a conversation with LENTZ in Jul 44 when the latter argued strongly in favour of a "Western solution" pointing out that the irrigidity of HITLER made an "Eastern solution" an impossibility. It was then that PAULSEN suggested that maybe if LENTZ were overrun by the Allies he could approach them and arrange for a contact to be set up with him (PAULSEN). He mentioned the necessity for a code and a wave-length. The possibility was however discussed no further and never mentioned again.

During the last discussion LENTZ had with him on REICHENAU in Apr 45 PAULSEN maintained strongly his thesis of an "Eastern solution" for GERMANY's defeat, and source got the impression that he intended to do all he could to bring about understanding between victorious RUSSIA and defeated GERMANY.

(d) <u>PAULSEN's Activities from Oct 44 to Apr 45</u>

The exact role played by PAULSEN after the order for the dissolution of his Sonderkommando in Sep 44 is not clear from the information supplied by sources, but it would appear to have consisted chiefly in planning a PO network along the Rhine. It is possible that his new activity was known as Sonderkommando N.1. (N. Eins - see below).

His first move was to establish himself in RAPPOLTSWEILER together with "Fritz", SLUKA, ROELLIG, OSSIG and Frl KEMPER. He did this, KURFESS relates, in order to give BERLIN the impression that he was "operational" (since at that time RAPPOLSTWEILER was not far behind the forward area) and thus avoid the necessity of having to report personally to BERLIN. While there an urgent message was received by "Fritz" from MOSCOW, the contents of which are unknown, but which caused considerable excitement. KURFESS hazards the guess that it concerned "Fritz's" future and possibly an authority to transfer to SWITZERLAND (although from immediately subsequent events this does not appear probable); it certainly was an indication to him and to PAULSEN that the game could go on in some form.

The party appears to have left RAPPOLTSWEILER shortly afterwards (middle or end Oct 44) and to have gone to NEUSTADT an der WEINSTRASSE in the Black Forest, where they (or some of them) appear to have remained until about Mar 45, when PAULSEN at least was known to be near

SALEM together with BICKLER, former head of Abt VI BdS PARIS. In about Nov 44 PAULSEN made a journey to BERLIN where LENTZ met him in the Hotel Adlon, without learning the object of his visit. PAULSEN mentioned however that he could be contacted at the offices of the periodical "Anti-Komintern" and hinted that he was not on very good terms with Amt IV. It seems likely that "Fritz" accompanied him on this journey although neither Source can confirm this.

The next definite indication of PAULSEN's activities was when he called on KURFESS at LINZ am RHEIN on his way to COLOGNE in late Nov or early Dec 44 and told him that he wanted to set up a post-occupational agent in that area and asked KURFESS to help RICHTER who was living nearby at KOBLENZ in finding a suitable place. KURFESS was not enthusiastic about doing a job of this nature with the Allies already over the German frontier but fearing that a refusal might land him in the fighting line agreed to do what was asked. Neither RICHTER nor KURFESS did anything in fact until Feb 45 when PAULSEN again appeared and annoyed at finding that nothing had been done, told RICHTER to get on with the job at once.

KURFESS and RICHTER then made a tour of the area visiting the mineral-water works at BAD NEUENAHR (Apollinaris), an engineering works at WEISSENTURM and the municipal water-works at GODESBERG. The latter place was selected as here RICHTER had managed to contact a Nazi friend in the water-works who was willing to take on anybody recommended by him. The agent did not arrive until a month later (Mar 45): he had been brought from BERLIN by RICHTER and as far as KURFESS could judge from the few observations exchanged he had been very hastily trained as a W/T operator. He brought a W/T set with him enclosed in a suitcase and a large closed box marked with the number 62. As the agent had been given the number '61' it was presumed that a mistake had been made and the box was deposited at KOBLENZ. KURFESS and RICHTER accompanied the agent to GODESBERG and left him at the Hotel Drachenfels.

A few days later, PAULSEN appeared again, this time with his secretary Frl KEMPER, a W/T operator named GILBERT and accompanied by RICHTER. No message had apparently been received from the agent in GODESBERG and PAULSEN wanted KURFESS and RICHTER to go across to GODESBERG and discover the reason. They were to take GILBERT with them in case technical work on the W/T set was necessary. On arrival they found that the man simply had not had time to settle down properly (KURFESS also got the impression that he was by no means enthusiastic about his mission).

Two days later KURFESS went to KOBLENZ where he met PAULSEN again who asked him to accompany him to COLOGNE in order to explain a W/T table to a man there whom he (PAULSEN) wished to leave behind as an agent. KURFESS agreed and on arrival in COLOGNE was sent to an address in COLOGNE DEUTZ. (It was during this journey that KURFESS saw a pass that he thinks mentioned a Sonderkommando N.1.) In COLOGNE he found an office, suspected to be that of the SD, but no agent. Since the W/T tables were there, however, he dictated his explanation to a typist; during the work she mentioned that there were "others" to be left behind in the COLOGNE area. That afternoon the Americans broke through on the REMAGEN bridgehead and KURFESS, unable to return home, went to JENA.

The next heard of PAULSEN was sometime in early Apr 45 when KURFESS saw him in POESNECK. He was then in earnest consultation with Frl WIEDEMANN, editor of a cultural periodical, whom he had known

previously in BERLIN. What was then discussed is unknown. KURFESS thinks PAULSEN still had his HQ in the Black Forest at this time.

In Mar 45 PAULSEN visited LENTZ on the island of REICHENAU and mentioned that he was then located near SALEM with BICKLER. LENTZ discussed the political situation with PAULSEN who was more than ever convinced of the rightness of his views and intimated that he would "carry on", although he did not say what that implied. LENTZ' impression is that it meant he would continue working together with "Fritz", but is unable to say whether that meant continuing some sort of W/T contact from SWITZERLAND or FRANCE or whether a more open activity in Russian occupied zone was contemplated.

At their last fleeting encounter in BREGENZ PAULSEN said nothing of what he was doing or where he was going. Since however "Fritz" and GAGL were in the town at the same time LENTZ thinks it probable that all three had a common destination. It should however be noted that at that time (21 Apr 45) the holding of the "Redoubt" was still regarded as a possibility.

3. OKH DECIPHERING DEPARTMENT FOR AGENT INTERCEPTS

This Dept (Referat 12) was part of the Army Signals Intercept Branch known as IN 7/VI and was located in BERLIN, Mattheikirchplatz 4. Sources have no knowledge of value concerning other Referate except that the English Referat was numbered 2 and that there were others for administration, courses and technical.

The work of Referat 12 consisted in deciphering agents' messages intercepted by the OKW Intercept Service (OKW/Ag/WNV/Fu). Sources know only of intercept stations existing at LOEKEN, BERGEN and ST GERMAIN. The work was split up between two sections in the Dept, one for all countries East of GERMANY and the other for those West, the former being very much more important at the time sources worked there (1943).

All members of the staff were specialists of some sort, either mathematicians or linguists and normally came to the Department through the Interpreters' School at MEISSEN. Inspektor KUEHN of the Dept used to go there every three months and test likely condidates who were then given a 6 - 8 weeks' course at the Mattheikirchplatz after which they were either taken on or returned to MEISSEN. These courses consisted of twenty pupils. LENTZ through the unusual circumstances of his entering the Dept did not take the course; KURFESS did his in Apr/May 43. During this time he went through the usual decipherer's training for English and French ciphers. Although there was little discipline in the Dept there was a good deal of enthusiasm for the work and the OC Oberleutnant VAUCK was greatly respected. The atmosphere of the whole Dept was anti-Nazi and when difficulties with the Gestapo arose, the man in trouble was helped whenever possible by sending him abroad. Until Dec 42 all the work on agents' intercepts was done in BERLIN but from then on, at the request of the OKW Intercept Service it became a practice to have two men from the Dept attached to various OKW Aussenstellen. These included PRAGUE, OSLO, VIENNA, BRUSSELS, PARIS, MARSEILLES and LYONS. The work at these Aussenstellen consisted in deciphering any intercepted agents' messages on the spot so as to help the operational side, which had until then always had to send the material to BERLIN first, with consequent decrease in efficiency. Several of these attachments were sinecures and were given to members of the staff in turn.

Still later it apparently had become a practice to send members of the staff out to assist in controlling play-backs of captured agents. LENTZ was as far as he knows the first to be sent on such a mission, he was followed by KURFESS to cover the same play-back after LENTZ's departure.

Sources also knew of others who were sent to the BdS PARIS for a similar purpose. This may have been a formality in order to keep deciphering in the hands of the OKH.

The total staff of Referat 12 in mid 43 was about 35 of whom two thirds were on the Eastern Section and one third in the Western. The OC was Obltn VAUCK, his 2 i/c Inspektor KUEHN. Members of the Western Section were Wachtmeister KOEHLER, PICHLER and FABER, Uffz BERNHARD, TAAKS, OFFEN, LINS, RICHTER, KALISCH, VEROSTA, ZIMMERMANN, MIERSEMANN, the two brothers LOHSE and both sources; of the Eastern Section Wachtmeister TRAXEL (arrested in Sep 42 and not replaced as NCO i/c), SCHREIER, ROSSIVAL, BAEHR, KELLER. Each Section occupied three rooms.

After deciphering copies of all messages were filed. Those of lesser interest and importance were kept in a cupboard in sources' room where they worked with the other members of the section. These were simply marked with letters (usually three) indicating the source of the traffic. Sources can only remember the indications METOX and NYZ but can give no indication of the meaning. In VAUCK's room a few important files were kept. Among them were those marked "Rote Kapelle". LENTZ is of the opinion that these files contained all the W/T traffic of Russian agents intercepted and deciphered by the Dept: this opinion is based on one examination of the files after his arrest when he was attempting to find a copy of the message that had started the case. KURFESS never saw the files.

The cryptographers of Referat 12 were always being sought after by the OKW and two different departments there were continually making efforts to acquire them for their permanent staff. Neither source is quite clear as to what happened after they left BERLIN but from various indications (e.g. LENTZ' demobilisation papers in 1944) it appears that the Referat passed to OKW/CHI sometime early in 1944, but that by the end of the year they had been incorporated in OKW/WNV/Fu. VAUCK and von WEDEL certainly worked together in 1945 and were last known to have their office at RAVENSBURG on Lake Constance, while the decipherers were last heard of at GREIFSWALD whence they had gone from JUETERBOG.

4. OKW AGENT INTERCEPT STATIONS IN FRANCE

a) Funkabwehr Aussenstelle PARIS

This office came directly under the OKW/Ag/WNV/Fu in BERLIN (later in JUETERBOG). Its function was to direct the work of the various Platoons of the OKW Intercept Coy (616 Funk Peil Kp) in tracking down agents (of all complexions) by W/T intercept and to feed back to BERLIN the texts of all messages intercepted together with reports on the results achieved and specimens of any W/T equipment captured. It was not concerned directly with arrests or interrogation but usually liaised when these were carried out. Sources heard that on one occasion the OC Hptm FREYER had attempted to carry out arrests himself but had been severely reprimanded by the Abwehr and the BdS.

The offices were located in the Boulevard SUCHET. The staff consisted of an OC responsible for general policy (Obltn LORENSEN until mid 43 when he was replaced by Hptm FREYER), a technician (Inspektor STRATENSCHULTE) who liaised with the Intercept Coys and examined captured equipment, an evaluator (frequently changed) who looked through the incoming intercepts for matters of operational value etc., a W/T operator, two clerks, two drivers, a batman and a cook. The staff did not include cryptographers.

From Feb 43 onwards the system was started of having two OKH cryptographers attached to the unit who could work on the spot on the incoming

W/T material (intercepted or captured) the object being to avoid the delay involved in sending them to OKW/WNV/Fu and OKH/IN/7/VI/12. These attachments were usually for periods of a month and became very popular with the members of VAUCK's staff although the OC of the Aussenstelle was not nearly so enthusiastic, for although good results were on the whole produced, the cryptographer "types" were not to his liking with their free and easy ways. Neither LENTZ nor KURFESS in fact spent very much time at the Aussenstelle during their respective attachments there.

Cryptographers attached had to send back to Referat 12 of IN 7/VI in BERLIN regular reports on the cryptographic work dealt with giving details of successful deciphering, methods used etc. Copies of the texts of all deciphered messages were sent and the originals of those unbroken.

The only case dealt with by the Aussenstelle of which either source has any detailed knowledge was the OBREBSKI-PRANDL case in which LENTZ assisted in Apr 43. PRANDL had been a minor functionary in the Polish Legation in PARIS since before the war and after the collapse of FRANCE had gone to live in retirement at LYONS. Here he had been contacted in early 43 by an unknown Polish officer and persuaded to work for the Polish Intelligence Service and had been transmitting information to LONDON with the help of a Polish W/T operator named OBREBSKI. They were sent to a concentration camp.

KURFESS, whose attachment was more "normal" than that of LENTZ and who consequently has a clearer idea of the sort of traffic that came through the Aussenstelle, states that most of the deciphered messages were short (40-50 groups) and used a double transposition cipher with a key phrase consisting of a line of poetry. They nearly all concerned the resistance movement in FRANCE, giving times of rendezvous, parachute dropping of supplies and W/T sets. He remembers the code names "LYSANDER" and "EIFFEL" but cannot state in exactly what connection, and also one message of about 250 groups giving military information. He has forgotten for whom it was intended.

b) Funkabwehr Aussenstelle Sued

This was in the nature of a Mobile Intercept Unit, and although it spent most of its time in MARSEILLES and LYONS (particularly the latter) it also went to other parts of Southern (so-called "unoccupied") FRANCE on intercept work. It was first set up in about Apr 43 when Major von WEDEL of OKW/Funkabwehr in BERLIN accompanied it down to MARSEILLES, its task at that time being exclusively anti-resistance movement. It was then known as "Sonderkommando A.S." (A.S. = Armee Secrete). It moved to LYONS in about Oct 43 and spent most of its time there until it returned to MARSEILLES in Jan 44. After its first move to LYONS it was rechristened "Aussenstelle SUED". Sources have no useful information on the degree of success achieved by the unit. Its staff throughout its existence (it ceased to exist in Aug 44) consisted of the OC, Obltn PREUSCH (previously with von WEDEL in BERLIN and later (in 1945) in VERONA), Kriminalkommissar BUECHER and Uffz OFFEN from IN/7/VI/12. There was always a great deal of discussion as to whether this Mobile Unit should come under the PARIS Aussenstelle or directly under BERLIN. LENTZ thinks it remained under BERLIN.

5. THE "RITTMEISTER" CASE

One day in Apr 44 Obltn PREUSCH of Funkabwehr Aussenstelle "Sued" called on LENTZ in MONTE CARLO and asked him if he would do a little interrogating for a certain Rittmeister BUCHHOLZ. This officer was running a play-back with two Alsatian W/T operators to the French in

NORTH AFRICA and it was suspected that these two had been bribed by the French resistance movement who were using the line for their own purposes. LENTZ agreed and went to NICE where he was introduced to the OC of the Sipo und SD Aussenstelle, SS Obersturmfuehrer RETZEK, and to the OC of the Abwehrnebenstelle, Sonderfuehrer MICHELMEYER. On questioning the two W/T operators (the interrogation was supposed to be on W/T matters only) some interesting facts came out. The object of the play-back was to attempt to bring about negotiations between the Germans and GIRAUD and in the course of the exchange of messages an offer had apparently come from officers of GIRAUD in NORTH AFRICA to come over to FRANCE and discuss a settlement whereby in exchange for the peaceful evacuation of FRANCE by the Germans, the French would guarantee neutrality for the remainder of the war.

Actually the two W/T operators were quite innocent but later when the play-back "went wrong" BUCHHOLZ suspected LENTZ of having interfered in the matter on his own and ruining his "line"; it was not until the two met in MILAN that LENTZ' part was cleared up. He then heard that a Cpl of BUCHHOLZ by the name of HEINZ had remained behind with all the papers concerning the case.

6. "RADIO MUNDIAL"

In the early stages of the war LENTZ was convinced that there were still chances of a settlement between the opposing sides but that the difficulties of learning each others' real point of view prevented this, and impressed by the fact that the Democracies could put out "ballons d'essaie" by means of their Press and Radio while the Totalitarian states were unable to do so (since every utterance was regarded as coming directly from the Government) he conceived the idea of an independent radio station. This was to be on neutral territory, manned by an international staff and was to distribute all the news, good and bad from both sides to the Press of both sides. The advantages of this would be that if there were any chances of negotiations they could be tested out, and that even if there were not it would enable GERMANY to get a true picture of world reaction as well as put out the truth about the situation in GERMANY, a thing impossible from German or German controlled stations since nobody accepted what they said as other than propaganda.

LENTZ therefore approached Dr RASKIN, the chief of the Foreign Dept of the German Wireless Service, with his idea. It was enthusiastically accepted and presented to GOEBBELS. The latter liked the idea but said that it must be approved by Dr DIETRICH the Press Controller (Reichspressechef). It was turned down. LENTZ then tried to get his idea accepted by the Foreign Office and approached RUEHLE the Chief of the Radio Dept there. Here again it was welcomed and finally received the blessing of RIBBENTROP. (It was also supported by WUENSCHE of the OKW Propaganda Department and by JOHST, Amtschef VI at the RSHA.) The original suggestions were however modified and LENTZ was told he must demonstrate the feasibility of the scheme with an independent agency before a radio station would be allowed. He was also forced to accept a certain amount of control by the Finance Dept, and a much smaller capital.

LENTZ's conditions, that were eventually agreed to, were the following:-

1. Complete freedom of action for a year
2. Permission to transmit all news, even anti-German, provided it could be proved that it was known to more than two different persons.

3. Support against attacks by the Ministry of Propaganda
4. Independence from the Foreign Office, i.e. the Foreign Office was to be a subscriber to the agency on the same footing as news agencies.

Practical work began in May 1941 when LENTZ began to get his BERLIN staff together. These were HAAS-HAYE, a former United Press correspondent who was to be editor in BERLIN, KAUFAS a Lithuanian, LENSHOEK a Dane, ELLSEN a Swede and Frl Anna MAGNET, who were to be reporters. The country decided on for the initial experiment was PORTUGAL, after SWITZERLAND and SWEDEN had been rejected, the former because of the difficult attitude of the Swiss concerning foreign news agencies and the latter because LENTZ had no connections. He chose PORTUGAL because he had an introduction to the former Portuguese Minister in BERLIN, NOMBRE-GUEDES, through a friend named STAHLSCHMIDT who was of Brazilian extraction.

LENTZ went to LISBON in Jul 41 and after making it clear to the Portuguese Press that he was ready to accept any correspondents they cared to nominate provided they were serious, found himself welcomed. His agency was registered in LISBON as "RADIO MUNDIAL S.A." with a capital of a million escudos and comprised the following staff: Manager: FRADE; chief correspondent: AYLA BOTO; assistant correspondent: ARAUJO and Miss MEREILLES; lawyer: NAVARRO, Vicomte de TRINIDADE.

During the next six months LENTZ made journeys to FRANCE, SPAIN, SWEDEN, DENMARK and SWITZERLAND and conducted a number of negotiations with newspaper correspondents so that by Nov 41 he had representatives of his concern in a dozen capitals. These (in addition to BERLIN and LISBON) were as follows:-

MADRID	:	CABRERA, an employee of the German Radio attache.
PARIS	:	Miss SOMPLATSKI replaced by ENGELHARDT, a former employee of BERLIN Radio Dept.
STOCKHOLM	:	LENSHOEK replaced by TENGBOM after it had been alleged that LENSHOEK was pro-German.
VICHY	:	MUTTERER of the "Paris Soir".
HELSINKI	:	JUVAS appointed through STOCKHOLM.
BUCHAREST	:	KOWALEWSKI who had formerly worked with source in WARSAW.
SOFIA	:	DRAGNEFF, appointed through BUCHAREST.
ISTANBUL	:	Name not remembered, appointed through ELLSEN.
GENEVA	:	Jacques AUBERT, former correspondent of "Daily Express". (No Swiss news was given out from here, and no news passed to Swiss papers, the office being a central relay point).
ROME	:	POPOFF, appointed through Dr SCHROEDER, Source's adviser at the German Wireless Service in BERLIN.

These appointments were not made without difficulties since the various Governments concerned were not prepared to accept LENTZ at his face value, but the Foreign Office played up and informed all German Legations abroad that he was conducting the enterprise entirely on his own responsibility and could not therefore officially recommend him, but that his aims were followed with a certain sympathy. The various Press Attaches were naturally universally hostile. Neutral countries were uniformly favourable to the scheme, since not being able to afford the luxury of having news agencies of their own, they were in constant danger of offending GERMANY if they published Reuter's reports or the British if they accepted the official German version.

When work first started, communications presented a considerable difficulty, but by linking up his offices and occasionally using the Radio Dept at the Embassy (as e.g. in PARIS where Dr SCHMENHOL agreed to pass messages through to SPAIN) a fairly satisfactory system was

established. After GENEVA began to function all news passed through there, where it was edited.

The news circulated through the Agency was generally recognised as having a high standard of reliability and although the Foreign Office in BERLIN was sometimes afraid of certain items, they nearly always turned out to be authentic. LENTZ maintains that the only directive he gave his correspondents was to accord special place to voices doubting the advisability of the war. At the end of Nov 41 he began to offer his news to newspapers.

At about the same time an attempt was made to contact correspondents working in ENGLAND and AMERICA. The brother of the American Ambassador in LONDON, Mr WINANT was contacted in GENEVA and showed great interest in the idea, promising to get Christian Science circles in the USA interested: the declaration of war in Dec 41 and WINANT's departure, however, brought this to nothing. Jacques AUBERT, the editor in GENEVA also contacted SEFTON DELMER of the "Daily Express" in LONDON which led to enquiries by a British Press representative in SWITZERLAND, but nothing further was heard.

By the end of 1941 LENTZ thought nevertheless that he had done enough to prove his case that an international neutral news agency could be carried on with success and profit, and approached the Radio Dept of the Foreign Office for a prolongation of his contract and permission to start negotiations for a radio station for dissemination of news as originally planned.

Unfortunately two things happened shortly afterwards that started trouble. One was an article that appeared in the "Daily Mail" asserting that LENTZ was an agent of Dr GOEBBELS with a European network of propaganda agents and was about to establish a wireless station at ANDORRA and the other was the publication in a Swedish paper of the news that HORIA SIMA's brother had been murdered in an SS Training Camp. The information about ANDORRA had an element of truth in it for LENTZ had considered this place among others as a site for his station; the news about HORIA SIMA's brother was quite true but had been banned by the German Press Censorship. BERLIN did not like the article in the "Daily Mail" for they were naively under the impression that LENTZ' enterprise was supposed to be secret, and the Ministry of Propaganda was furious about the publication of the news about HORIA SIMA's brother, which had in fact been passed to the Swedish newspaper by RADIO MUNDIAL.

Enquiries began to be made and LENTZ' attempt to acquire correspondents in LONDON and AMERICA was reported to DIETRICH as well as the contact with SEFTON DELMER. RIBBENTROP was informed but as a result of RUEHLE's championship the matter was allowed to drop. It nevertheless meant that from then on there was war between the Ministry of Propaganda and LENTZ, an unequal fight that could in the end only finish one way.

LENTZ however was not daunted and acquired two further agencies, one in BRUSSELS, the other in AMSTERDAM. He took these over from United Press who on account of the declaration of war by the USA would otherwise have had to be closed down. But it was in fact the beginning of his undoing since HOLLAND and BELGIUM were military-occupied territory without governments of their own and as such the province of the Ministry of Propaganda as regards news propagation and not the Foreign Office. The other apparent success that in reality helped to break him was the contract he signed with the VICHY Minister for Press and Radio, M. MARION, whereby RADIO MUNDIAL would supply news to the Majority of the French papers in the unoccupied zone thus robbing TRANSOCEAN of its market.

Further trouble came as a result of the negotiations for setting up the radio station: SWITZERLAND was out of the question, LUXEMBOURG was

occupied, ANDORRA was unwilling to cede - there remained only MONTE CARLO as a practical proposition. Here however LENTZ found that the Foreign Office had got in first and were about to found a Company with German, French and Italian capital to take over the station. He therefore tried to get permission to use a ship in MONACO harbour and do his transmissions by morse. But it was too late: the clouds had been gathering in BERLIN.

LENTZ was recalled to BERLIN on 1 Apr 42 to appear before a commission entrusted with enquiry into the activities of RADIO MUNDIAL. Arrayed against him were not only the Ministry of Propaganda, the Press Controller Dr DIETRICH and Dr LUTHER, Under Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, but also the RSHA in the person of SCHELLENBERG who asserted roundly that the foreigners working for RADIO MUNDIAL in BERLIN were agents. LENTZ defended himself as best he could and pointed out that RADIO MUNDIAL was an international company that had been founded with approval from the Foreign Office, even asserting that the Commission had not the authority to touch it. This of course finished it and all of LENTZ' past was brought up against him (activities with Liberal Party in AUSTRIA, connections with Russians and Jews in WARSAW, anti-Axis attitude in ROME, contact with British and Americans in GENEVA.) The contracts he had made were declared invalid and LENTZ was reported to the OKW as "having spent years abroad under false pretences in order to escape conscription". RADIO MUNDIAL was dead and shortly afterwards LENTZ was posted to an Army unit.

There was however an epilogue for over a year later when Dr LUTHER was sent to a Concentration Camp for having denounced RIBBENTROP as in possession of too many holdings abroad, thorough investigation was made and a number of facts came to light that had been suppressed or distorted at the time of LENTZ hearing. He was officially "exonerated", and in Nov 44 re-engaged "pro-forma" by the Foreign Office.

7. BLACK MARKET CONTROL IN FRANCE

In early 1943 the black market in FRANCE had reached such large proportions and the profits made were becoming so big, that an order was issued by the Military Governor forbidding profits over 5% and ordering all previous profits over this figure made on deals with the German military forces to be returned. An organisation to control all firms doing business with the German authorities was then set up under Dr LOSKANT with its offices in the Hotel Majestic in PARIS.

LOSKANT had a number of firms who were under contract to supply goods to the occupying power. These were continually inspected and any other firms that desired to be put on the books for regular contracts had to submit first to thorough investigation of their books and premises. It was this type of work that KURFESS was engaged in during his last four months in FRANCE.

One of these firms was PIMETEX which worked for the German Ministry of Munitions and had a monthly allowance of 200 million francs for the acquisition of metals, chemicals, tools etc. It was the task of the firm's representatives to find out where any stocks of these commodities existed and then carry out negotiations for their acquisition. Skilful negotiation was the key-note of the policy of M.GEL the director, since any attempt at intimidation or confiscation drove the much needed articles off the market. LENTZ with his good business connections was particularly successful as a representative of this firm especially when he moved to the RIVIERA where most of the big French industrialists lived in 1943/4. In PARIS the chief obstacle to successful trading of this kind (referred

to as "Black Market" although in effect with approval of the German authorities) was the economic police of KLEINDIENST which by its activities did in fact drive the very goods off the market that the Germans needed so badly. One of KLEINDIENST's chief agents (although this was not known to sources in 1943/4) was BERGER.
(Note: Sources state categorically that neither LOSKANT nor NAGEL had any connection with the Sonderkommando PANNWITZ as stated by BERGER (in CSDIC/CMF/SD 38), that their function was purely economic and involved no political activity).

8. SOURCES' RELATIONS WITH BERGER (cf CSDIC/CMF/SD 38)

LENTZ first met BERGER on the race-course at the Bois de BOULOGNE in about Sep 43 when he was introduced by PAULSEN. Invited to BERGER's flat afterwards to dinner LENTZ learned that he had some kind of purchasing office and employed a number of Frenchmen. (LENTZ did not know until after his arrest by the Allies in Jun 45 that this purchasing office was a cover organisation for the economic police of KLEINDIENST and that it was a member of this organisation that had caused him to be detained in 1943 for dealing in tungsten).

KURFESS went to dinner at BERGER's once in PARIS on 20 Mar 44 (his birthday) in company with PAULSEN (who did not want to go and took KURFESS along as support) and once again in STRASBOURG on 20 Nov 44 when he met him there by accident.

The only other contact of either was the casual meeting in BREGENZ on 21 Apr 44 already described in para 1.b.

With regard to the statements made by BERGER on the Rote Kapelle and sources' connection with it the following points may be noted.

(a) BERGER was not present when LENTZ was interrogated by KLEINDIENST after his detention on account of a "black market" deal. LENTZ was not actually arrested, nor was he beaten up in order to persuade him to speak of his connection to the Sonderkommando. When he did, he did not refer to PANNWITZ (since he had not at that time taken over the Kdo) but to REISER.

(b) The quarters of the Sonderkommando were never in the Rue Royale.

(c) The method of operation of the Kdo never included sabotage and violence. Whether it included penetration of Communist cells sources do not know definitely but think it unlikely.

(d) KURFESS had no connections with BELGIUM and has no knowledge of any organisation similar to the PARIS Sonderkommando there. The same applies to LENTZ and GRAU.

(e) Several of the names mentioned by BERGER in connection with the Sonderkommando PANNWITZ in PARIS and its alleged parallel organisations in other countries are unknown to sources. These include:-

BOCH	said to be in HOLLAND	
[illegible]	" " liaise between FRANCE and POLAND	
LANGER	" " be in AUSTRIA	
DUERKOL or DUERKLE		said to have been in PARIS.
REISER		
SONNITZ		
WEISS, Dr		
WILD		
WOLF, Fritz		

and sources firmly believe most of that to be inventions. It is to be noted that sources give a number of names not mentioned by BERGER. Among those given by both it may be noted that -

(i) ROELLIG is stated to have gone on a mission to SPAIN in Apr 44 whereas sources state that he evacuated with the Kdo from PARIS in Aug 44 and then went to BERLIN

(ii) the facts given about MUELLER are totally at variance

(iii) that the man concerned in the shooting affair in PARIS in Dec 43 was in fact named JUNG.

(f) The circumstances of the meeting in BREGENZ on 21 Apr 45 are totally at variance, both as to the facts and the date. Statements made by Ambassador RAHN under interrogation tend to confirm sources' rather than BERGER's version.

9. PERSONALITIES

(a) Sonderkommando PANNWITZ

BALL — Ex-police official charged with covering "Fritz" (qv) when out-of-doors. Past history unknown. Age about 35, from North GERMANY. About 1.75 m tall, average build, round face, dark hair. Speaks bad French. (PARIS - mid 44)

BERG, Willi
Alias: HUEGEL — Kriminalinspektor. Regular police official who covered "Fritz's" movements. Formerly worked with GOEPFERT (q.v.) at the Polizei-praesidium, BERLIN. Age about 50. About 1.67 m tall, robust build, dark hair going grey, wears glasses for reading. (CONSTANCE - Sep 44) (Possibly identical with Kriminalinspektor BERG - cf: 109/GSDIC/SD 19 para 3.b.)

Fritz
(Real name unknown but thought to end in "OV")
Alias: SIERRA (?)
WT Signature: KENT — Thought to be a Russian officer trained for intelligence work abroad before the war in a special institution run by the Russian War Office. Had been in SPAIN during the Civil War but not as a soldier. Travelled on a South American passport, possibly under the name SIERRA. At first active in BELGIUM with a commercial concern known as SIMEX, with which he had done business with the O.T. In late 42 or early 43 the Gestapo had got on the track of his espionage work (either with or under a certain "Otto") and he had fled to MARSEILLES, where under the cover of a student he had continued his work for the Russian Intelligence Service. Thought to have been captured there and to have agreed to work for the Germans. Active in PARIS from Spring 43 until evacuation in Aug 44, when he accompanied PANNWITZ (qv) to [illegible], Prof [illegible]TELER and BERGER from there. It is thought likely he may have gone to the Netherlands or to SWITZERLAND.

SECRET

CSDIC/CMF/SD 80

contd/....
Age about 30, married to a Czech and had two children, one born in PARIS in 44.
Family in MOSCOW or LENINGRAD.
About 1.65 m tall, slim build, dark unkempt hair, slav eyes, very thick lips, straight nose, slightly projecting ears. Slow in movement, fond of comfort and not enthusiastic about Soviet way of life although always a Russian at heart. Spoke good French and German, some Spanish and poor English.
(BREGENZ - 21 Apr 45)

GAGL — Interpreter. Close associate of "Fritz" (qv) with whom he went to MARSEILLES in Dec 43 possibly in connection with organisation of network. In love with Tonia LYON-SMITH (qv) whom he frequently accompanied on shopping expeditions in PARIS. Formerly with Feldgendarmerie with which he was Feldwebel.
Age about 32, salesman, from FRANKFURT a/M area.
About 1.80 m tall, slim build, light brown hair.
Speaks good French and English.
(BREGENZ - 21 Apr 45)

GIERING, Karl — Kriminalrat. Chief of Anti-Communist Dept at RSHA who started the Sonderkommando in PARIS probably early in 43.
Age about 55, from BERLIN.
About 1.80 m tall, light brown hair going thin.
(PARIS - mid 43: thought to have died in 45)
(Possibly identical with Kriminalrat GIERING given in Referat IV/A/1 and 2 of the RSHA since 39 - cf: 1SC/CSDIC/SD 19 para 3.b.)

GILBERT — W/T operator with PAULSEN at LINZ am RHEIN and at BREGENZ. Accompanied KURFESS to GODESBERG in Mar 45 to test a PO agents' W/T set.
Age about 34.
About 1.70 m tall, fair hair, pointed nose.
Speaks with Palatinate accent.
(REICHENAU - Mar 45)

GOEPFERT, Alfred — Kriminalkommissar. Regular police official in BERLIN Gestapo. Assisted in investigating "Rote Kapelle" case in GERMANY in 42, during course of which he interrogated LENTZ. Became 2 i/c of the Sonderkommando in Apr 44 and thought to have been sent by GIERING (qv) to stimulate arrests of Soviet agents. Accompanied main party of Sonderkdo from PARIS to CONSTANCE from where he left for BERLIN.
Age about 45.
About 1.70 m tall, sturdy figure, light brown hair.
(CONSTANCE - Sep 44)

JUNG — Function unknown. Thought to be a member of Gestapo formerly with GEISLER (qv) and [illegible] (qv). Arrested Dec 43 for murder and condemned to 7 years imprisonment. Violent Nazi type who boasted of having killed 80 men. Very hostile to LENTZ and continually quarrelling with [illegible].
Age about 40.
About 1.90 m tall, thin build, light brown hair, hard features, protruding ears. Heavy drinker.
(PARIS - Dec 43)

SECRET

OSDIC/CIF/SD 50

KEMPER, Frl Hella

Secretary to PAULSEN (qv) from about Dec 43 onwards. Helped check enciphering after HUFFELS left the Sonderkdo. Accompanied PAULSEN to COBLENCE and RAPPOLTSWEILER.
Age about 25, from BERLIN.
About 1.65 m tall, brunette, scraggy figure, fleshy mouth, prominent teeth, unhealthy skin. Unintelligent.
(LINZ am RHEIN - Dec 44)

LYON-SMITH, Tonia

English girl who had been arrested in Haute Savoie in connection with passing a letter across demarcation line and threatened with deportation to Concentration Camp in POLAND. Taken on by PAULSEN for no other apparent reason than to save her from this fate. In office did little but make tea, sew and listen to radio. Had sister in PARIS (married to Frenchman) to whom she returned in Dec 43. Father a Brigadier in ITALY; uncle had once been Governor of BERMUDAS or BAHAMAS. Knew son of Belgian Minister SPAAK.
Age about 18.
About 1.65 m tall, slender, dark hair.
Delicate constitution, skin trouble on legs.
(PARIS - Dec 43)

MUELLER

Elderly man who had come to the Sonderkdo with REISER (qv) and been entrusted with looking after "Fritz's" personal comfort until summer 43 after which he covered LENTZ' meetings with "Fritz" and OZOLS (qv). Dissatisfied with his work, left the Sonderkdo in Dec 43. Had been in Air Force in 1914-18 and had known PAULSEN (qv) in FELDUE in 42.
Age about 50.
About 1.78 m tall, grey hair, wears glasses.
(PARIS - Dec 43)
(cf: OSDIC/CIF/SD 38 para 11.c.)

OSSIG

Cashier. Formerly with Geheime Feld Polizei where he had held the rank of Feldwebel.
Age about 40, from North GERMANY, a delicatessen tradesman before war (or pharmacist ?).
About 1.80 m tall, slim build, hair going thin, speaks some French.
(RAPPOLTSWEILER - Oct 44.)

OTTO (?), Edgar
(Possibly surname)

Russian agent who worked until Jun 43 with "Fritz"(qv) by whom he was much disliked. Formerly in BRUSSELS (?), fled to MARSEILLES when Gestapo got on to his track and thought to have been arrested there and subsequently played back. Escaped in Jun 43 and never traced, although an attempt was made to trap him by a false radio call from his mistress when she was arrested. LENTZ thinks the following description is of OTTO seen on his first visit to the Sonderkommando in Jun 43.
Age about 30.
About 1.65 m tall, broad shoulders, minister type. Spoke German learnt in Jewish surroundings in Eastern Europe.
(PARIS - Jun 43)

OZOLS
Alias: SOLJA

Former Russian or Latvian General contacted by "Fritz" through LENTZ in Sep 43 on instructions from MOSCOW and used by him to collect information on German troop dispositions and morale in FRANCE. Was in SPAIN before war possibly doing espionage and came to PARIS either just before or just after its outbreak. Had gone to VICHY after French armistice to try and contact Russian Embassy (but this had left). Inactive 1940-43.
Age about 60, Latvian. Had a brother in SIBERIA whom MOSCOW was asked to liberate after OZOLS had begun to work for "Fritz".
About 1.80 m tall, erect figure, hair turning grey, narrow face with prominent cheek bones. Always wore a beret. Charming personality.
Address: 4th (top) floor over a spinning shop at 31 (?) Rue Vaugirard, PARIS.
(PARIS - Sep 43: by LENTZ, never seen by KURFESS)

PAULSEN, Heinz
or Hans
Alias: PANNWITZ

SS Hauptsturmfuehrer (?) and Kriminalrat.
Chief of the Sonderkommando, which he took over in Sep 43 from REISER (qv). Poorly educated, he finished his matriculation by study at evening schools. Originally intended becoming a priest but instead entered the Criminal Police. Was in Gestapo in PRAGUE in 42 and after incurring the displeasure of BERLIN for his opposition to the reprisals taken after the assassination of HEYDRICH, was posted to the Army as Unteroffizier. As a Commando leader on the LENINGRAD front he acquired a good reputation for the way he used Russian PW, earning the Iron Cross Class I. Early in 43 he ran an anti-communist paper in BERLIN and had a large circle of acquaintances among "anti-Komintern" circles at the Ministry of Propaganda. Not thought to be a Party member.
Age about 35, from Western GERMANY (?).
About 1.70 m tall, sturdy build, inclined to stoutness, smooth dark hair parted on the right, sharp blue eyes, friendly expression. Spoke no foreign languages until 44 by which time he had learnt quite good French. Very intelligent with a quick grasp of situations. Courageous.
(BREGENZ - 21 Apr 45)
(cf: CSDIC/CMF/SD 38 para 11.c.)

REISER

Kriminalkommissar. Chief of the Sonderkommando until Sep 43. Party member.
Was in 1914-18 war and a PW in ENGLAND.
Age about 50, engineer from North GERMANY, at one time worked in South AMERICA.
About 1.72 m tall, smooth hair going grey, sunken eyes.
(PARIS - Sep 43)

RICHTER, Rolf

Arrested.
Interpreter and receptionist for PAULSEN with Sonderkommando in PARIS. Active with KURFESS in setting up F/O agent on RHINE in early 45. Regular police official. Was part of German Police delegation at VICHY in 41, and afterwards with Gestapo in PARIS.

ROELLIG, Hans — Intimate of PAULSEN and entrusted with looking after "Fritz" in succession to MUELLER (qv). Reputed to have acted as informer. Former local Govt official. Left CONSTANCE in Sep 44 to go to BERLIN.
Age about 40, from SAXONY.
About 1.67 m tall, solid build, dark hair going grey. Thuringian Saxon accent. Spoke no foreign languages.
(CONSTANCE - Sep 44)
(cf: CSDIC/CMF/SD 38 para 11.c.)

SCHNEIDER, Siegfried — Interpreter. Friend of GAGL (qv). Left the Sonderkdo in CONSTANCE in Sep 44 for an unknown destination, possibly BERLIN.
Formerly with Feldgendarmerie.
Age about 32, textile merchant from SAXONY.
About 1.80 m tall, slim build, fair hair, blue eyes. Speaks good French.
(CONSTANCE - Sep 44)

SCHWAB — General office help. Absent from the Sonderkdo for latter part of 43 and early 44. Left finally in Jun 44 for a course in BERLIN.
Age about 35.
About 1.72 m tall, average build. Spoke no foreign languages.
(PARIS - Jun 44).

SLUKA (possibly cover name ressembling real name) — W/T operator for "Fritz" (qv) after departure from PARIS; thought to have come from a Funkpeil Coy or possibly Orpo. Came to LINZ am RHEIN with PAULSEN and later accompanied KUPFISS and an agent to GOEPPINGEN. Was with "Fritz" at BREGENZ.
Age about 36, Austrian.
About 1.80 m tall, robust build, brown hair, small moustache.
(BREGENZ - 21 Apr 45)

STRAFE, Otto — Entrusted with covering "Fritz". Arrived at the Sonderkdo in Feb 44 from the Russian front.
Age about 38, car dealer.
About 1.82 m tall, robust build, fair hair going thin.
(RAPPOLTSWEILER - Oct 44)

b) OKH Deciphering Dept for agents' intercepts

BAER — Cryptographer in Eastern Section until Aug 43 when he was sent to Funkabwehr Aussenstelle PARIS with FABER (qv). Transferred to BRUSSELS in Summer 44.
Age about 28, from SAXONY.
About 1.70 m tall, average build, dark hair.
Knowledge of Slav languages, poor French.
(PARIS - Summer 44)

BERNHARD — Unteroffizier. Excellent cryptographer in Western Section and one of the original members of the Department. From Feb to Jun 43 with Funkabwehr Aussenstelle PARIS. End 43 with Mobile Funkabwehr in MARSEILLES. In 44 transferred to Funkabwehr Aussenstelle WIEN and end 44 to Funkabwehr Aussenstelle VERONA.
Age about 33, from VIENNA.
About 1.82 m. tall, average build, stoops, fair hair, long chin. Very intelligent.
(VERONA - Dec 44)

FABER — Wachtmeister. Good cryptographer in Western Section. Transferred to Funkabwehr Aussenstelle PARIS Aug 43 and then to BdS PARIS to control enciphering of play-back. Formerly with an Armoured unit.
Age about 33, from WUERTTEMBERG.
About 1.78 m tall, slim figure, fair hair. Not a linguist. Pleasant character.
(PARIS - Aug 44)

HERDEGEN, von — Hauptmann. 2 i/c OKH/IN/7/VI.
Age about 50, Austrian.
About 1.72 m tall, slim, hair going grey.
(BERLIN - Apr 43)

KALISCH, Werner — Unteroffizier. Cryptographer in Western Section. At Funkabwehr Aussenstelle PARIS Autumn 43. Returned to BERLIN and then sent to a Funkabwehr Aussenstelle in Eastern Europe.
Age about 32, from KIEL.
About 1.74 m tall, average build, fair hair.
(PARIS - Autumn 43)

KELLER — Unteroffizier. Cryptographer in Eastern Section.
Age about 29, from Central GERMANY.
About 1.75 m tall, slim build, red hair, fair complexion.
(BERLIN - Summer 43)

KOEHLER — Wachtmeister. Cryptographer in Western Section, and 2 i/c to VAUCK (qv). Original member of Dept. At Funkabwehr Aussenstelle PARIS Spring 43, then returned to BERLIN. With Dept in JUETERBOG.
Age about 38, from BERLIN, married, insurance agent, clever mathematician.
About 1.78 m tall, slim build, dark hair, wears glasses.
(JUETERBOG - Dec 44)

KUEHN — Inspektor. I/c recruiting for the Dept.
Age about 40.
About 1.70 m tall, average build, brown hair going thin.
(BERLIN - Summer 43)

LIINS, Alfons — Unteroffizier. Cryptographer for Scandinavian languages. At MEISSEN Interpreters' School early 43 and brought to agent Intercept Dept, Western Section, by KURFESS. At Funkabwehr Aussenstelle PARIS Autumn 43 and then returned to BERLIN.
Age about 31.
About 1.80 m tall, lean build, brown hair.
(PARIS - Autumn 43)

LOHSE (twins)

Unteroffizier. [illegible] brothers originally in Eastern Section [illegible] then transferred to Western Section. One [illegible] reorganized [illegible] to [illegible] in Jul 44, the other at Funkabwehr Aussenstelle PARIS in Autumn 43. Both returned to BERLIN.
Age about 28, Netherlanders.
About 1.70 m tall, slim build, brown hair.
(PARIS - 1943)

MEERSELAAN, Hendrik

Unteroffizier. Cryptographer in Western Section. Went to Funkabwehr Aussenstelle PARIS in Autumn 43, later to Funkabwehr Aussenstelle BRUSSELS.
Age about 30, Dutchman.
About 1.74 m tall, brown hair, unpleasant, melancholy person, disliked in Dept. Speaks poor German.
(PARIS - Autumn 43)

OFFEN

Unteroffizier. Good cryptographer in Western Section. Transferred to "Sonderkdo A.S." Apr 43 and remained with it until evacuation of FRANCE in Aug 44.
Age about 32, from HAMBURG, in shipping business, married a Swede.
About 1.78 m tall, slim build, dark hair.
Speaks good French and English.
(CONSTANCE - Sep 44)

PICHLER

Wachtmeister. Cryptographer in Western Section. At Funkabwehr Aussenstelle PARIS late 43. Returned to BERLIN and in 44 transferred to Funkabwehr Aussenstelle WIEN.
Age about 33, Viennese.
About 1.80 m tall, slim build, dark hair, wears glasses.
(PARIS - Dec 43)

RICHTER

Unteroffizier. Cryptographer in Western Section. In Autumn 43 sent to Funkabwehr Aussenstelle PARIS from where he was transferred to Aussenstelle BRUSSELS end 43. Very friendly with VAUCK (qv).
Age about 27, from SAXONY.
About 1.70 m tall, brown hair.
(BERLIN - mid 43)

ROSSIVAL

Unteroffizier. Cryptographer in Eastern Section. Transferred to Funkabwehr Aussenstelle [illegible] in 44.
Age about 35, Volksdeutscher from POLAND.
About 1.[illegible] tall, [illegible] hair, [illegible] complexion, [illegible] thick glasses.
(BERLIN - Summer 43)

TAMS

Unteroffizier. Very good cryptographer in Western Section. Remained in BERLIN until Dept transferred to HAMBURG.
Age about 30, from [illegible] (BERLIN, architect. Had been in [illegible] ARMY.
About 1.7[illegible] tall, slim build, brown hair. Speaks good English and French.
(BERLIN on visit - [illegible] 43)

VAUCK, Dr Wilhelm — Oberleutnant. OC Dept (OKH/AN/7/VI/12) since the early days. An excellent cryptographer and very jealous of his position. Always sympathetic to his staff and ready to help them when possible. Unmilitary and anti-Nazi. Often visited PARIS.
Age about 45, from SAXONY, teacher of mathematics.
About 1.75 m tall, spare build, fair hair going thin. Not a linguist. Extremely intelligent.
(RASTENBURG - Apr 45)

VEROSTA — Unteroffizier. Cryptographer in Western Section. At Funkabwehr Aussenstelle PARIS in Autumn 43, subsequently transferred to Funkabwehr Aussenstelle WIEN. Had been a student with BERNHARD (qv) who brought him into the Dept.
Age about 33.
About 1.68 m tall, average build, brown hair, bad teeth.
Speaks good English, French and Italian.
(PARIS - Dec 43)

ZIMMERMANN — Unteroffizier. Cryptographer in Western Section. At Funkabwehr Aussenstelle PARIS Autumn 43. Returned to BERLIN.
Age about 28, from BERLIN, proof reader.
About 1.82 m tall, slim build, fair hair.
(PARIS - end 43)

c) OKW Funkabwehr Aussenstelle PARIS

FREYER — Hauptmann. OC from mid 43 onwards. Unfriendly to cryptographers whom he regarded as undisciplined civilians.
Age about 30.
About 1.78 m tall, lean figure.
(PARIS - mid 43)

LORENSEN — Oberleutnant. OC until mid 43 when he went to BERLIN. In 44 OC Funkabwehr Aussenstelle BRUSSELS.
Age about 42, from North GERMANY.
About 1.70 m tall, fair hair, blue eyes, youthful appearance.
(PARIS - mid 43)

STRATENSCHULTE — Marine Inspektor. Technician concerned with W/T, captured sets etc. Previous to being in PARIS had been in OKM.
Age about 46, from North GERMANY.
About 1.76 m tall, thin build, fair hair going grey. Unpleasant type.
(PARIS - early 44)

ZIEGLER, "Georges" — Unteroffizier. Evaluator. Friend of STALLMEY (qv).
Age about 30, from BERLIN, traveller in perfume.
About 1.72 m tall, broad shoulders, fair hair, wears thick glasses.
(OBERSALZBERG - Apr 45)

d) Miscellaneous

BACH, Otto — Member of German Chamber of Commerce in PARIS. In Summer 44 closely connected with PAULSEN (qv) whose views on cooperation with RUSSIA he shared. Was to go to STOCKHOLM in Jul/Aug 44 to contact Russian representative with a memorandum proposing collaboration between FRANCE, GERMANY and RUSSIA. Threatened with expulsion from PARIS by Party. Well-known as former Socialist. Formerly at International Labour office in GENEVA and a friend of Mr. WINANT, later US Ambassador to LONDON. Accompanied PAULSEN to CONSTANCE in Aug 44. In BERLIN, Sep-Dec 44, working for Auslands-organisation on economic enquiry. Later known to be a driver at an Army depot in RATHENOW. Age about 45, from BERLIN (DAHLEM). About 1.73 m tall, stout, brown hair, wears glasses, large nose. Very confident manner, much moral courage. Address: 11 Schmanjestrasse, DAHLEM. (CONSTANCE - Sep 44)

BUCHHOLZ — Rittmeister. Ran a play-back to North AFRICA from RIVIERA in mid 44. Served on Eastern Front. Age about 47. About 1.85 m tall, black smooth hair, horn-rimmed glasses, clean shaven. (MILAN - Feb 45) (cf: CSDIC/SC/15AG/SD 8 para 9.b.vii and CSDIC/SC/15AG/SD 9 para 6.e.)

BUECHER — Kriminalkommissar. Admin officer with Funk-abwehr Aussenstelle Sued in MARSEILLES and LYONS 43 - 44. Was in SD before war. Age about 35, from North GERMANY. About 1.80 m tall, fair smooth hair, sloping forehead. (MARSEILLES - 44)

HARDECKER — Kriminalinspektor at RSHA (Amt IV ?) who interrogated LENTZ in Oct 44 on his connection with "Rote Kapelle". Age about 55. About 1.72 m tall, bald, large head, tired features, bow legs. (BERLIN - Oct 44)

KAGENECK, Count — Observer in MONTE CARLO for SD. Formerly with German Embassy to VATICAN. Travelled with LENTZ to GERMANY from MILAN in Sep 44. Age about 30, from MUNSINGEN. Brother once Secretary to von PAPEN. About 1.75 m tall, slim build, brown hair. Disabled in one leg. (MUNSINGEN - Sep 44) (cf: SCI Unit Z Report JRX-610)

KEIL, Dr — SS Hauptsturmfuehrer and Regierungsrat. OC Sipo und SD Aussenstelle NICE in succession to RETZEK (qv) from Apr 44 onwards. I/c Passierscheinstelle in Jul/Aug 44. Arranged a black market deal in petrol for LENTZ. Returned to GERMANY via MILAN in Aug 44. Formerly somewhere in Northern FRANCE.
Age about 35, from POMMERANIA.
About 1.65 m tall, broad shoulders, black hair going grey, good-looking.
(NICE - Aug 44)

KETTLER — Oberst. Chief of OKW/CHI. Regular officer (?).
Age about 50, from SAXONY.
About 1.68 m tall, fair hair, military bearing.
(BERLIN - Dec 44)

KLEINDIENST — Chief of Economic Police in PARIS in 1943. No useful description available.

KOPKOW (initial H) — Kriminalrat (?). Functionary at Amt IV RSHA who was closely concerned with "Rote Kapelle" case in 1942. Exact function unknown but thought to have had some connection with OKW/CHI end 1944.
Age about 35, from East PRUSSIA.
About 1.80m tall, thin brown smooth hair, slim build.
(BERLIN - Oct 44)
(cf: CSDIC/CMF/SD 49 para 4.d.)

LOBER — Major. I/c Personnel at OKW/CHI.
Age about 45, from SILESIA, teacher.
About 1.80 m tall, grey hair.
(BERLIN - Dec 44)

LOSKANT, Dr — In charge of office controlling firms under contract to German Armed Forces in FRANCE. Office in Majestic Hotel, PARIS.
Age about 55, bank manager from STETTIN.
About 1.75 m tall, weedy figure, thin brown hair, narrow face, horn-rimmed glasses, nervous manner.
(PARIS - Aug 44)
(cf: CSDIC/CMF/SD 38 para 11.c.iii)

METTIG — Major. OC OKH/IN/7/VI until early 44 when he was transferred to OKW/CHI. Served in 1914-18 war.
Age about 48, from SAXONY.
About 1.70 m tall, bald, blue eyes, bow legged.
Intelligent and well liked.
(BERLIN - Dec 44)

MICHELMEYER, Dr — Sonderfuehrer "G". With Abwehr in NICE.
Friend of VEROSTA (qv).
Age about 42, Austrian, formerly international jurist in EGYPT.
About 1.85 m tall, brown hair brushed back, coarse face. Intelligent.
(MILAN - Sep 44)
(cf: CSDIC/CMF/SD 70 para 4 where he is said to be a member of FAK 313).

NAGEL — Ing. Head of "PIMETEX" organisation under Ministry of Munitions entrusted with procuring commodities on French "black market".
Age about 50, formerly engineer in South AMERICA.
About 1.70 m tall, broad figure, deep-set eyes, smooth hair going grey, pedantic type.
(PARIS - Jul 44)
(cf: CSDIC/CMF/SD 38 para 11.c.iii)

PREUSCH, Siegfried — Oberleutnant (GAF). OC Funkabwehr Aussenstelle VERONA. 43 - 44 OC Funkabwehr Aussenstelle Sued in MARSEILLES and LYONS. Formerly 2 i/c to von WEDEL (qv) at OKW Funkabwehr, BERLIN. Early in the war Air Intelligence Officer on Eastern front. Went to FRANCE in Apr 43.
Age about 45, in Chamber of Commerce, HAMBURG.
About 1.78 m tall, slightly bald, wears pince-nez.
Speaks Chinese and Russian.
(VERONA - Dec 44)
(cf: CSDIC/CMF/SD 36 para 3.c.)

RETZEK — SS Obersturmfuehrer. OC Sipo und SD Aussenstelle NICE in 43, where he was chiefly concerned with "Maquis", collaborating with PREUSCH.
Recalled in 44 and posted to ALBANIA where he was arrested on suspicion of having collaborated with hostile elements in FRANCE. Released after short while and returned to BERLIN.
Age about 35, from COLOGNE, engaged to a film actress.
About 1.72 m tall, muscular build, blue eyes, nearly bald, bow legs. Gay character. Good mandoline player. Speaks French, English and Italian.
(PARIS - Summer 44)
(cf: CSDIC/CMF/SD 38 para 11.e.)

RUEHLE, Gert — Chief of Radio Section of Ministry of Foreign Affairs who ran monitoring service of foreign news. An old Party member with independent views. In favour of understanding with RUSSIA.
Age about 43, has brother in ROME.
About 1.73 m tall, thin figure, dark hair, narrow face, sharp nose, prominent chin.
(BERLIN - Dec 44)

STALHERM — Helped in control of Frenoh Black Market under Dr LOSKANT (qv).
Age about 45, from WUERZBURG.
About 1.78 m tall, stout figure, fair hair going thin, wears glasses.
(NANCY - Aug 44)

WEDEL, von — Major. Chief evaluation officer at OKW/Funkabwehr in BERLIN and JUETERBOG. Went to USA after last war where he was in radio business, returning to GERMANY in 39 when he was appointed chief of Signals School at HALLE. 40-42 OC Funkabwehr Aussenstelle PARIS.
Age about 55, born and brought up in HOLLAND of German father and Dutch mother.
About 1.70 m tall, very thin, bald, blue eyes, Northern type. Speaks fluent Dutch and English.
(LANDECK - Apr 45)

WIEDEMANN, Frl	Editress of a cultural paper in BERLIN in close connection with "anti-Komintern" circles and Dr GOEBBELS. Great friend of PAULSEN who is thought to have worked with her in early 43. Age about 45. About 1.70 m tall, hair turning grey. (POESNECK - Apr 45)
ZACK (or SACK)	Member of KLEINDIENST's Economic Police who caught LENTZ in 1943 while engaged on a black market deal in tungsten. Age about 40, from North GERMANY. About 1.78 m tall, lean figure, smooth fair hair, narrow face. (PARIS - Aug 43. Reported died since)
N.U. (Agent left in GODESBERG)	Agent brought from BERLIN by RICHTER (qv) in Mar 45. Thought to be a German national from Belgian frontier area. Given number "61". Age about 35. About 1.68 m tall, strongly built, brown hair, wears glasses. (GODESBERG - 25 Mar 45)